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*Issued By*

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

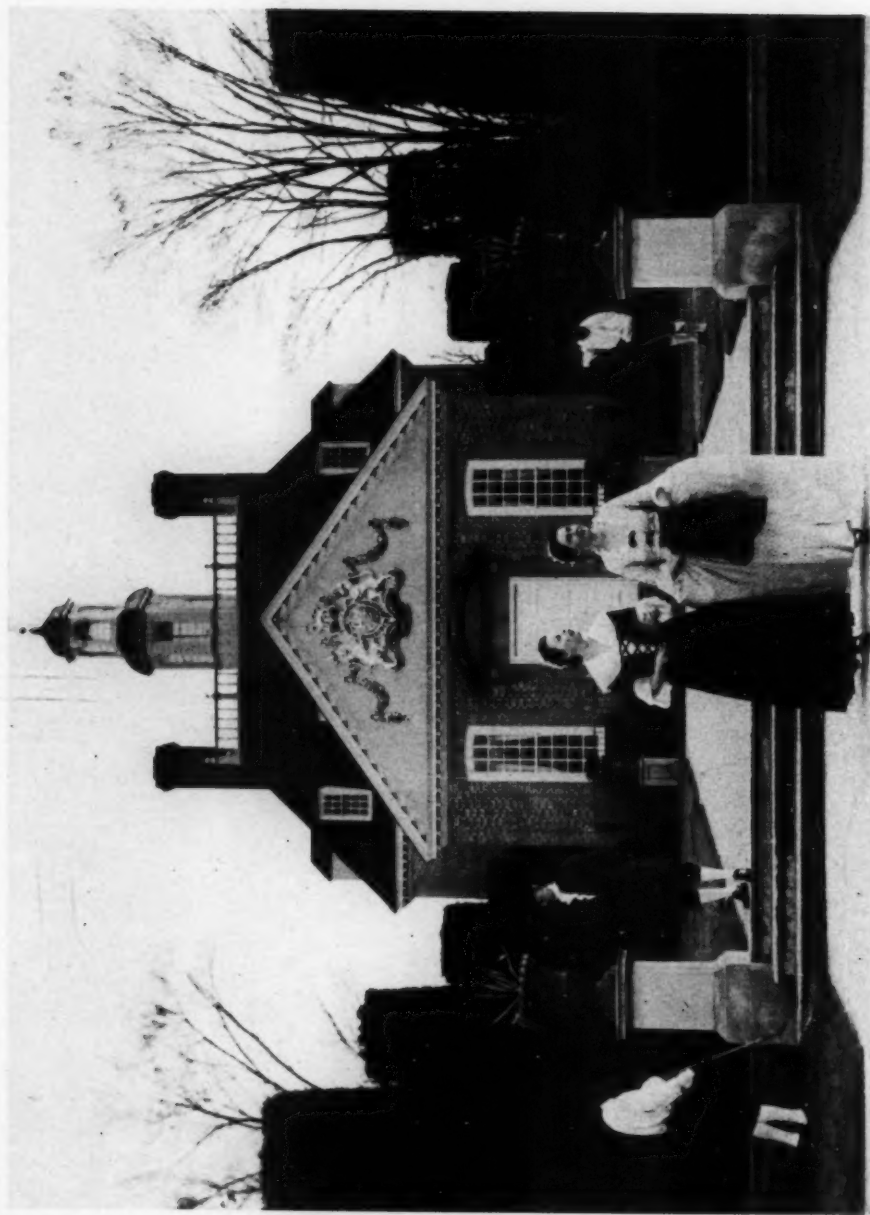
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Courtesy Washington Times-Herald

*Olden Days at Williamsburg, Va.*

# The President General's Message

DEAR MEMBERS:

**A**NOTHER month and other national events to remember! One cannot speak of them too often. As September brings us Constitution Day with the special celebration of the Bill of Rights let us bless those men who were responsible for our present peace and freedom.

Because of their fine American principles they were competent to establish a government for this country which has survived many difficult situations and which, please God, will stand firm in present days of danger.

Our young people must be taught that practical as well as book knowledge is needed in order to become useful members of their communities. They cannot have this without constant training in the fundamental principles of good citizenship and development of their moral, intellectual, and spiritual faculties.

United patriotism should characterize our thinking and develop a mutual and close cooperation. The advancement and security of any nation rests largely with its women.

Never shall it be said that any member of the Daughters of the American Revolution fails to do her part in every emergency! Every day is bringing fresh calls upon our woman power. Let us prove our ability to pick up the burdens which our men have exchanged for even heavier responsibilities of defense training.

There are innumerable ways in which women can give immediate assistance. Blood for transfusion, to be used for our men in the army and navy in case of emergency, is greatly needed. This is something which is in the power of every healthy person to give, and it makes a strong appeal to the heart. This blood will be preserved and will keep for years, ready to save some precious life. Apply to your local Red Cross for definite information concerning this important contribution.

There are opportunities to join classes in first aid, automobile repairing, cooking, and many other branches of home and public service.

Gifts of magazines, card and ping pong tables, games of all kinds, also shaving utensils, pencils, paper, pens and ink are

even more needed in recreation rooms than candy and cake. These should be sent at once. Please read your magazines quickly and send them on to our defenders.

When sending the magazines and books to our men in the camps and forts do not forget the dear little Testaments available with covers suitable for each branch of the service—khaki for soldiers, blue for sailors, and wings on the cover for our fliers.

The National Society has sent a contribution to the United Service Organizations in recognition of the splendid purpose for which it stands. All through the National Society individual, chapter and state gifts have been made.

These are days when our thoughts are turned to the unseen because of the desperate need for deepened faith in the Father of us all.

When our boys and men are called for duty and service to their country, and material things are destroyed before our eyes, where can we turn for strength of spirit but to Him whose might can still the angry waves and the thunders of war.

We must get back to the old time religion which gave strength and courage to those who faced the dangers of earth and sky in their efforts to found a country where their descendants could live in peace and comfort.

These descendants must not forget how this comfort was made possible. It was not through the physical or mental power of men and women, but through their faith in the Lord that led them through the dangers of forests and rivers to their future homes.

The source of the spiritual and mental power of Washington and other great founders and leaders of this country has not lessened. We may all draw from it, if we will. Let us all have that desire and the firm faith that, with God's help, we shall keep this wonderful land of ours always the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

*Faithfully*  
*Helena R. Buch*

# Music in Colonial America

BY GLENN DILLARD GUNN

THOSE who find explorations of our country's past edifying, who strive to recreate the patterns of life as lived by our ancestors, will discover that the shortest and surest path leading to their goal is traced by melody.

If the investigator has the insight to translate the songs of Colonial America into definitions of the spirit and tempo of the era; if he can comprehend the immediate and natural expression of racial reaction to adventure, to hardship, to the ever present passion for individual freedom, to the nostalgic memories of the home land that lingered for generations, he will discover a chapter of colonial history not to be found in books.

It must be remembered that the great bulk of our colonial population was of English origin and that the English people, throughout their history, have been a singing nation; that the streets of London echo to song more often than those of any continental city. Not even German bombs have silenced it. So it is self-evident that the colonist followed his natural musical bent. So he has left this lyric record. It is a folk song record, filled with English, Scottish, Irish, and presently Dutch and German tunes. To these were added the folk songs which the colonists composed for themselves. Also it is an error to assume that we have become so sophisticated and self-conscious that Americans no longer make up folk songs. The process never ends for any people.

## *Elements of Folk Songs*

Folk song is not art song. It can reproduce and expand itself; but it never rises to the level of a great art until its elements have been developed by genius. Bach, Beethoven, Liszt, Smetana, Tchaikowsky, and many others, did this for Europe. MacDowell, DeLamar, Carpenter, Powell, Sowerby, and many others have done as much for the art of this country. Nor is it fair to omit the name of George Gershwin from this list, since his efforts to transform the music of the people into an elevated and cerebral expression have met with an enormous response.

Between 1600 and 1700 there were no such composers in the colonies. They began to appear, however, before the middle of the Eighteenth century and some of them sought to sustain themselves by their art. It is to such men and women that the world must look for all important development in the highly technical art of tones. So it can be asserted with confidence that the progress of the art is affected, not by genius alone, but by the social and economic condition of the men and women who practice it as a vocation.

Now the social and economic position of the musician in colonial days was both lowly and precarious. In New England during the Seventeenth and the first half of the Eighteenth Centuries the Puritans believed that song and the Devil went hand in hand. True they countenanced the "lining out" of Psalms in their churches; but only by the exercise of Christian charity can this type of expression be called musical. The leader of this congregational song held his post usually for political reasons. In most cases neither he nor his fellows could read English. There was, of course, no knowledge of musical notation.

## *Puritan Fathers Approved*

The "liner out" was permitted one or two tunes which had been approved by the Puritan Church. Of these the tune most frequently employed is the one we know as "Old Hundred." There is reason to believe that the Puritan Fathers might have been embarrassed had they known that this same tune had been approved for purposes of Divine Service by the Popes of Rome several centuries before Cromwell and his troupers stabled their horses in English cathedrals while purifying the land with fire and sword.

It can readily be seen that the progress of music in New England had to await a liberalization of the Puritan Church. This took place about the middle of the Eighteenth Century; and with the resulting general rise in culture, song began to be freed. The first compositions of genuine worth were the hymns of Oliver Holden





Courtesy Washington Times-Herald

## 19TH CENTURY MUSIC HEARD AGAIN AT WILLIAMSBURG

(1765-1834) who composed the great hymn called "Coronation" and sung to the words, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." There was also Oliver Shaw (1779-1848) and the greatest of the school, Lowell Mason (1792-1872), though his hymns, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," "Nearer My God to Thee" were not composed until this had been a nation many years. Mason, it should be added, made one fortune as a banker, and did not acknowledge his own musical creations until he had made a second fortune with them. Like Calvin Coolidge's Vice President, General Charles G. Dawes, Mason would not confess to so frivolous a vocation as that of musician until he had established his social and economic position.

*Songs of Old England*

These early American hymn writers were preachers, or bankers, and the Puritan Church had difficulty in disowning either

calling. Meanwhile, it must not be assumed that the people of New England were unmusical. They sang some songs of old England and made up others that fall into the category of folk-music. Among these is the oldest and most genuine of our national airs, "Yankee Doodle," made up during the French and Indian Wars, and first published in a collection of colonial folk-songs from the North and South that James Aird, of Glasgow, gathered and issued in 1767. "Hail Columbia," the text by Joseph Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, the music by Philip Phile, also of that city and composer of the "President's March," is also purely native. Phile died in 1793.

Meanwhile, in Boston, there was William Billings (1746-1800), the first American composer of record who sought to sustain himself by his art. Crippled, ungainly, impractical, he abandoned his trade of a tanner to support himself as a composer of hymns and what he called "fugueing tunes." Without musical training or

background he nevertheless attracted a public of his own so that his reputation extended throughout the colonies, and his music was sung in many communities. He founded the first American singing society at Stoughton, Massachusetts, in 1776, which is still functioning.

He also wrote a popular Revolutionary song entitled, "Let Tyrants Shake." But he had no talent to organize his public and died in want. Some enterprising publisher has unearthed and issued one or two of Billings' "fugueing tunes" and they have been performed in recent years. Earnest but amateurish efforts, they complete the impression of untutored talent. Where Billings, who can have had slight contact with the art of the contrapuntalists, got his idea of "fugueing tunes" remains a mystery.

#### *First American Opera*

Charleston, South Carolina, seat of another civilization, set about establishing its own musical life at a far earlier date and by other methods. Musicians were imported from England, France, and Germany. Some of them came as indentured servants. Slaves were trained to play certain difficult orchestral instruments, such as the French horn, and immediately became more valuable.\* The beginnings of Charleston's musical life are matter for speculation; but as early as 1735 that city heard the first American performance of opera. Furthermore it was an American opera, though no one knows the composer, who, doubtless, was a gentleman amateur and ashamed to confess so extended an interest in music. This opus, entitled, "Flora: or Hob at the Well," was a ballad-opera—we could call it a revue—like that most famous of English folk-operas, "The Beggar's Opera," which came to the colonies' first theater, at Upper Marlborough, Maryland, in 1752 and to New York in the same year.

\* History repeats itself. By the year 2700 B. C. the Egyptians had developed their own music and their own musical instruments, of which the most popular was the recorder or vertical flute. This ancient instrument persists to this day in the mountains of Virginia and Kentucky. Shakespeare loved it and so did the Egyptians who studied it under priestly guidance. Music in 2700 B. C. was a family art in Egypt.

About 1500 B. C. came the invasion of Sumerian musicians. The Sumerians had developed great orchestras with instruments of notable sonority. Over the protests of the Egyptian priesthood the noisy Sumerians soon replaced the quiet native music of Egypt. The same thing happened in England under Charles II and in the United States during the last century.

This was, however, not the first opera to be composed by an American. James Ralph, who was born in Philadelphia, about 1698, was taken to England by Benjamin Franklin, who thought him "ingenious and extremely eloquent." Ralph called his opera "The Fashionable Lady," and it was produced in Goodman's Fields Theater, London, January 29, 1730. New York heard it twenty years later, December 3, 1750.

However, we are leaving charming old Charleston and the hospitable South too soon. It remains to be recorded that Charleston formed the first musical society in the colonies in 1762. Called the St. Cecilia Society, its members participated passively in the art until 1912, when the organization was dissolved. Instrumentalists who later sought the wider fields of activity offered in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, directed orchestras, or smaller ensembles, in the performance of European music. Now and then some gentleman amateur may have contributed a composition or participated in the performance.

#### *Concerts at Williamsburg*

For this there was distinguished example farther north, at Williamsburg, Virginia, where Francis Fauquier, Lord Governor of that Colony, had weekly concerts of chamber-music, assisted by the gifted young man, then a student at the University of Virginia, Thomas Jefferson. The programs of music which they presented are now repeated at stated intervals, by professionals expert in the Eighteenth Century music of England, France, and Austria. The harpsichordist, Ralph Kirkpatrick, who supervises these concerts at Colonial Williamsburg, is a brilliant artist, doubtless more proficient than the Lord Governor, or the author of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights.

After hearing one of these programs in the restored ball room of the Governor's Palace, at Williamsburg, the experienced listener can capture the feeling of those distant times. Formal, good mannered, full of graceful wit, the Eighteenth Century music heard by Virginia aristocracy is duly reflected in the much discussed songs of Francis Hopkinson (1737-1791). Friend of Washington, Virginia gentleman, creator of the first American lyric-dramatic

work that could be called an opera in the accepted meaning of the word, he composed after the manner of his time. Frequent resemblance to the style of Haydn is, therefore, not a reproach. Hopkinson's political-dramatic cantata celebrating America's alliance with France, was performed at the hotel of the French Ambassador, in Philadelphia, December 19, 1781.

Concerts for which admissions were charged began in New York, so the New Yorkers say, in 1736. Boston disputes this honor, asserting that such concerts began there in 1731. Both cities heard the oratorios of Handel and Arne at this time so that one may say the concert life, as we know it today, is that of 1750 many times multiplied and vastly varied, growing stronger and more and more our own by the ever increasing participation of native musicians trained in this country.

#### *Had True Colonial Flavor*

For the true colonial flavor the reader must return to Williamsburg and the days of Governor Fauquier and Thomas Jefferson. Bruton Parish Church imported an organ from England at about that time,

and an organist from Boston. His name was Peter Pelham, and legend has it that he was the son of the American painter of like name. It seems more than probable that his antecedents were artistic and impractical for he accepted a salary so low that he could not live on it. The citizens of Eighteenth Century Williamsburg, like many Twentieth Century patrons of the art, believed that any money paid a musician for practicing his art was sinful waste. So they gave Organist Peter Pelham something useful to do. They made him town jailer.

In the capital of colonial Virginia, then, as in the capital of the United States, now, there raged a veritable passion for investigations. Presently it was Organist-Jailer Pelham's turn to be investigated for undue leniency toward his charges. Whereupon it was duly testified in his defense that "he never had been seen disguised with liquor." Nor is there any record that he ever incarcerated a member of the vestry's music committee, a degree of restraint which few well paid modern organists could be relied upon to practice were they similarly circumstanced.



## The Passing

BY FLORENCE MARY BROWN

Of birds I sing—and a flight—  
"Twixt earth and heaven.

*Night—and late September's misty darkness  
Covers all the earth with a gauzy veil;  
The pale stars gleam mysteriously,  
While the home fires burn, and the twinkling  
lights  
From window panes shine in the frosty air.  
The round moon peeps over the mountain rim,  
Turning all the simple scene to silver—  
Then the earth sleeps.*

*Who's listening? Who hears them call? Who  
sees  
The long gray line advancing, on tiny wings,*

*With mighty beat, along the eerie skyway?  
No pilot's chart to lay their course, no guide  
To count the milestones—unfalteringly  
The leaders fly—and ever surging forward  
They follow where the south wind calls; they  
scent*

*The southern roses; and spicy isles in  
Southern seas entice the feathered pilgrims.*

*From dusk to dawn they take their flight. The  
stars  
Look down and wonder; and across the miles  
Of cloud and space the conquerors find haven.*

# Half-Forgotten Romances of American History

Dr. John Morgan—Mary Hopkinson

BY ELISABETH E. POE

A FLOWER of colonial romance is the love story between Dr. John Morgan, the dashing chief surgeon of the Continental army, and Mary Hopkinson, sister of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Francis Hopkinson, and one of the most beautiful women of her times.

Mary Hopkinson was as brilliant as she was lovely. An accomplished musician, skilled in the fine arts as well as the domestic ones she yet possessed the fire of real patriotism that distinguished women of that period; a period which tried feminine souls as well as those of their lords and masters.

She, according to tradition, was the inspiration of that heroic song "Hail Columbia" written by her nephew, Joseph Hopkinson. It has survived the changes and chances of musical mortality even unto the present time.

It is still sung lustily on navy ships of the line and in schools, a little altered, perhaps, since young Joseph Hopkinson tried it over for his aunt while she accompanied him on the lute. That is the way a famous colonial portrait artist painted her, a picturesque figure indeed, in pink satin with sable and pearls, pink gown, pink flowers, pink ribbon, pink cheeks making a delicate contrast in coloring with her brown hair, brown of the sable and the rich deep mahogany brown of the lute.

## *The Family Resemblance*

Her features, in common with those of most of the Hopkinson family, were cast in a delicate mold. Francis and she were very much alike in appearance, a circumstance which, while it added to the good looks of Francis, made him slightly effeminate in type, even though not in spirit. This was commented upon by no less a person than President John Adams who wrote of the Signer as follows:

"He is liberally educated, a painter and poet. He is one of your pretty, little curious ingenious men. His head is not bigger than a large apple. I have not met with anything in natural history more amusing and entertaining than his personal appearance, yet he is genteel and well bred and social."

## *Romance of Philadelphia*

The setting of the romance is in colonial Philadelphia. To that sedate city had come in the first part of the 18th century from Wales a certain Evan Morgan. To him and his good wife was born on October 15, 1725 a son whom they named "John" for an overseas relative.

From boyhood John Morgan had a fancy for medicine. The first step towards accomplishing this desire was attendance at the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania. He was one of the class of 1757 which graduated from that institution. Afterwards he studied medicine with Dr. John Redman, a famous doctor of old Philadelphia who taught him his medical "ps" and "qs."

Among the friends of John Morgan was Benjamin Franklin. He took him with him to England in 1760 and saw to it that he met many eminent men while completing his medical education, obtaining his M.D. in Edinburgh in 1763 and studying in Paris during 1764.

## *Returns Home*

While abroad the young medico met many fascinating belles. But he managed to return home in 1765 heart whole and fancy free. Cupid had a surprise for him just around the corner in Philadelphia.

Dr. John became very busy at his chosen task of aiding in the establishment of a School of Medicine in the College of Philadelphia. That, with developing his practice, left him little time for social pursuits.

One day, however, at an evening party, he was introduced to dainty Mary Hopkinson.

Forthwith he was ushered into another sphere, a gay, joyous, fun-loving, art-loving group which had its headquarters, so to speak, at Judge Hopkinson's hospitable home and where Mary was the very apple of that jurist's eye.

The Hopkinson children, one and all, were persons of great intelligence; all were musicians, some were artists—their family affections were strong. There is every evidence that, for a time, John Morgan was merely tolerated by Mary—that is without any special liking in his direction.

#### *Regarded a Beau Brummel*

John, however, had a way with him and he was a handsome man besides. As a matter of fact, he was regarded as being somewhat of a Beau Brummel in his immediate circle. Angelica Kauffman, who painted his portrait, left the comment to posterity that he "was the best dressed man she had ever known."

To such charms and such an Adonis it is no wonder that Mary Hopkinson's vision of musical heights to be obtained went "glimmering through the dream of things that were," and that she surrendered to his ardent pleadings for her hand.

Thomas Hopkinson's hearty "Take her and God bless you" was the prelude to one of the most important weddings in old Christ Church that season. Mary Hopkinson was even lovelier than ever in her wedding finery, her intelligent countenance indicative of intellect, perception and thought and her smiling lips telling of the vivacity, frankness and light heartedness which she possessed to a high degree.

#### *Accepts Commission*

The clouds of the Revolution broke over the land and the Continental Congress glancing about for a doctor to accompany Washington's troops picked Dr. John Morgan for the task. He accepted readily and Mary Hopkinson Morgan said: "I'll go with you." Dr. John was only too glad of her decision.

They started off by stage coach for the journey to Cambridge, Mass., there to join Washington.

For all its serious purpose, it must have been a second honeymoon journey to them for Dr. John wrote these glowing words to Mary's mother in Philadelphia:

"Had Mrs. Morgan been a princess she might have been received with more pomp and magnificence, but not with a heartier welcome. She is an excellent companion at all times, but, if possible, excels herself in the road. She is full of spirits. Our horses are gentle as lambs, and yet perform most admirably, and we are truly happy that notwithstanding the heavy rain she escaped getting wet. It would delight you to get a glimpse of us now—the Colonel at the violin and she at the harpsichord and singing most sweetly."

#### *An Angel of Mercy*

The good doctor and his wife soon found the darker side of war but she remained with him, binding up the wounds of his patients and cheering him with her presence. In the field hospitals she was regarded as an Angel of Mercy. When Dr. Morgan became the director general of the American hospitals she accompanied him on his tours of inspection.

The Revolution ended, Dr. Morgan retired to his Philadelphia home and soon built up one of the largest practices in that city. Their home was a center of social gayety filled with paintings, engravings, handsome furniture and a wealth of books. Many of their treasures were kept intact for some time after their deaths but were destroyed by a fire at Danbury, Conn., where they had been assembled by one of the descendants of Dr. and Mrs. Morgan.

Dr. Morgan lived through the days when the new republic was forming and died on October 15, 1789. Toward the end of his life he wrote extensively on medical topics and now and then on matters of political moment.

His medical papers have been preserved by the University with which he was so long associated and his memory is cherished as one of the founders of its medical school.



## Red Cross Uses Constitution Hall Corridor



Photo by Harris & Ewing

MRS. WM. H. POUCH, PRESIDENT GENERAL N. S. D. A. R. (LEFT), LOOKS AT RED CROSS WORK IN CORRIDOR OF CONSTITUTION HALL. MRS. CHARLES CARROLL HAIG, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS (RIGHT).

**T**HROUGH a ruling of the National Board of Management the use of a corridor in Constitution Hall has been granted to the American Red Cross.

### *Authorities Accept Offer*

The offer was accepted gratefully by the American Red Cross authorities. A unit of clerks has been moved into the Corridor.

It gave much needed additional room to Red Cross workers and the Corridor has proved ideal for the purpose.

Where delegates meet and exchange greetings during Continental Congresses,

the mercy work of the American Red Cross is now going on.

When in Washington recently, Mrs. Pouch, accompanied by Mrs. Haig, paid a visit to the Red Cross unit in the Constitution Hall Corridor.

### *Important Work*

The ladies were shown the important administrative work being done by the Red Cross under the roof of the D. A. R. Mr. Lovejoy, of the American Red Cross, expressed the gratitude of that organization for the space put at their disposal by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.





# Service and Defense

NATIONAL DEFENSE THROUGH PATRIOTIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE

MRS. E. THOMAS BOYD, *Chairman*

"KEEP 'EM FLYING" is the National Defense slogan launched by the Adjutant General's Office of the War Department in an effort to boost the morale and to gain for the nation's defense the conscious and active support of every individual.

The objective, of course, is to get people everywhere to use the phrase "Keep 'Em Flying" as an expression of felicity, high morale, or as a toast, to the point where "Keep 'Em Flying" will replace such everyday expressions as "So long!", "I'll be seeing you!", "Down the hatch!", "How!", "In correspondence it could replace "Very truly yours," "Sincerely yours," etc. The use of the aviation design and the stamps is also suggested. The encircling words are "Let's Go! U.S.A. Keep 'Em Flying!" and in the center are three airplanes flying and the words, "Uncle Sam Needs Pilots. Be a U. S. Army Flying Cadet."

Help promote the national defense—use the slogan, the design, and the stamps.

## *Informational Data Received*

National Defense packages have been sent to National Vice Chairmen, State Chairmen, State Regents, and National Officers. A variety of informational material was especially secured for these packages and much satisfaction experienced in the presentation of articles covering a wide field of interests. It is hoped that this material will form a nucleus of a collection to be used as a reference and for aid to others in acquiring information needed.

Articles included relate to citizenship and nationality, the Flag laws of the states, discussion on Union Now With Britain, the U. S. Navy, Un-American Activities, the American's Creed, and the Merchant Marine Library. There are inspirational talks on youth and crime prevention, and a number of miscellaneous articles. An announcement of our President General's on the opportunity to finance chapter recreational work in the service camps through the sale of the Home Defense March, composed and dedicated to the So-

ciety by a member anxious to serve, is inclosed.

## *Government Quiz Book*

"Our American Government: What Is It? How Does It Function?" has been ordered printed as a House document and made available through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. The document was compiled by Representative Wright Patman of Texas and contains 252 questions and answers on Government in the United States which have proved useful to schools and colleges.

The Department of State Bulletin for June 21 announces the policy adopted on June 5, 1941 in connection with the issuance of visas from certain countries, and territories controlled by these countries. It has been deemed advisable to withhold visas "in all cases in which the applicant has children, parents, spouse, brothers, or sisters remaining in such territory." Certain cases may be submitted to the Department for consideration if, in the consul's opinion, the safety of the United States would not be jeopardized by the admission of applicant.

This action of the State Department became necessary through knowledge that persons have been permitted to leave certain countries only upon condition that they act as agents of those countries, the relatives left at home remaining as hostages. Hereafter aliens coming to the United States will bring their families with them.

## *Chairman Attends Meeting*

Your National Chairman came to Washington the middle of July on call from the President General. While there she attended the meeting of the Women's Division of the Office of Civilian Defense. Consultation between representatives of the various women's organizations as to co-operation on civilian defense activities included a résumé of the Aluminum Collection Drive. Miss Kerr defined the Council's program under three headings: the emergency program, the preparation of

women to take the places of men all along the line, and the part that falls to the lot of women's organizations—the preserving of health, strength, morale, and understanding down to the smallest child. Readiness for service, training and willingness to serve are the necessary requirements.

#### *D. C. Committee Active*

The Committee on National Defense Through Patriotic Education of the District of Columbia has expressed the desire to be of service to young women who come to Washington to work in the National Defense program.

The Committee will be happy to extend to these young women courtesies and privileges of home life that will help to relieve the monotony of every day routine, and if possible give a bit of sunshine to the girl away from home.

Mrs. Pearl M. Shaffer, Chairman of the District of Columbia, invites the Chapter Regents in the several states to send to her the names and addresses of daughters and friends who may be strangers in Washington, and who would welcome friendly contacts. Mrs. Shaffer may be addressed at 1601 Argonne Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

## President General Represented At Meetings

**D**URING the months of May, June, July and August Mrs. Pouch, the President General, was represented at many meetings by members of the Board of Management and other ladies.

A list of these appears below:

In May. Mrs. Frederick P. Latimer, of Connecticut, Vice President General at the U. S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., presenting the Society's award to winner Cadet Charles Frederick Scharfentein, Jr., Klamath Falls, Oregon.

May 30. Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Vice President General, District of Columbia, representing the President General at the G. A. R. Exercises in Arlington Cemetery.

In June. Mrs. Stanley T. Manlove, State Regent of New York attended the Garden party at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, after presentation of Society's Award by Mrs. Pouch to winning Cadet Allen Jensen.

June 19. Mrs. Jacob N. C. Fles, National Vice Chairman of Committee on National Defense through Patriotic Education, represented the President General at a meeting called by the General Federation of Women's Clubs on "Civilian Aid" at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City.

Mrs. William H. Schlosser of Indiana, Recording Secretary General, represented the President General at a meeting called in Washington by Mayor La Guardia on "Civilian Defense."

Mrs. Stanley T. Manlove, State Regent of New York represented the President General in New York City at a dinner given in behalf of the establishment of a National Drive for the benefit of the United Service Organizations.

Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, of Pennsylvania, First Vice President General, represented the President General at a meeting called by the Women's National Democratic Club for all women's organizations at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, for the purpose of coordinating women's efforts in Civilian Defense.

Mrs. Solomon De Sola, member of Manhattan Chapter, New York City, represented the President General at a meeting of Interfaith in New York City.

In July. Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd of Denver, Colorado, National Chairman of Committee on National Defense through Patriotic Education represented the President General at a meeting called by Miss Florence Kerr of the Women's Division of the Office of Civilian Defense, Interior Building, Washington, D. C. The meeting was called for co-ordinating women's volunteer services for Civilian Aid and on August 4, Mrs. William Harrison Hightower, of Georgia, Vice President General, represented the President General at the National Convention of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, Hotel Ansley, Atlanta, Georgia.

## America Prepares For Tomorrow

AT a time like this when everyone is anxious to give service and assist in National Defense and yet does not know exactly how it should be done such a book as "America Prepares for Tomorrow" by William Dow Boutwell and others just off the presses of Harper and Brothers, New York has a national as well as literary value.

In well written chapters, the whole Total Defense Effort is placed before our eyes in this book by Mr. Boutwell and his associate writers. These associates include such experts in their given fields as B. P. Brodinsky, Pauline Frederick, Joseph Harris, Glenn Nixon and Archie Robertson.

It is not a book of opinion but of facts. Each chapter has been checked with officials of the government agencies handling the functions treated. Yet the book is not official and does not pretend to be. It is the independent product of six observers close to the scene of action, writing as individual American citizens.

This book is very useful to persons and organizations who must deal with any part of the National Defense program. Its factual material will be helpful and the chapter on "Civil Defense, What You Can Do" is invaluable to the ordinary layman or laywoman anxious to do his or her part in making and keeping America safe from all enemies.

### Fall Activities of the President General

SEPT.	17-18	VERMONT.....	Wallingford.....	True Temper Inn 10 A. M.
"	22	MICHIGAN.....	Greenville.....	(Regional Meeting)
"	30	CONNECTICUT.....	East Hartford.....	First Congregational Church 11 A. M. (Morn. & Aft. sess.)
OCT.	1	MASSACHUSETTS.....	Stockridge.....	Red Lion Inn 2:30 P. M.
"	2	RHODE ISLAND.....	Manville.....	Assembly Hall 10 A. M.
"	8	INDIANA.....	South Bend.....	Hotel Oliver 2:30 P. M.
"	7-9	NEW YORK.....	New York City.....	Hotel Roosevelt (P. G. all day & even. of 9th)
"	10	NEW JERSEY.....	Asbury Park.....	Hotel Berkeley
"	14-15-16	PENNSYLVANIA.....	Pittsburgh.....	William Penn 8 P. M. Oct. 14



### There Will Be A Song

(To Dunkerque)

BY G. BURCESS STRONG

*There will be a song though they may not hear  
Who rest there. Gulls will rise again to pass  
The pitted strangeness of that shore  
When rust lies thick in the deep-sea grass.*

*Back there—beyond the shrouded fen—  
Those acres know a costly gift of ground  
Protested mile on flame-swept mile  
While earth and sky rocked, thunder-bound.*

*Then who shall proffer less than all  
To match that gallant phantom throng  
When, borne by wind and sea together,  
Come the tattered banners of their song?*



A VIEW OF THE GOODWIN BUILDING TAKEN FROM THE SOUTHEAST CORNER

## The Goodwin Building

BY JOHN M. PATTERSON

**M**ANY years ago, toward the turn of the century, a young Episcopal minister accepted a call to old Bruton Parish Church, in the drowsy little Virginia town of Williamsburg.

Williamsburg had seen great days. As the capital of the Royal Colony of Virginia it had ranked with such centres of culture and commerce as Boston and Philadelphia. George Washington had been a familiar figure on its streets; Thomas Jefferson read law there with the great teacher George Wythe; Patrick Henry had delivered his ringing denunciation of tyranny in the halls of the Capitol; in the magnificent Governor's Palace the Royal Governors had lived and entertained in regal style.

But when William Archer Rutherford Goodwin accepted the call to Bruton in 1902, Williamsburg had declined in impor-

tance, with only its memories and its superb examples of colonial architecture to differentiate it from other Virginia county seats.

### *Led Restoration Plans*

That it has risen again as a living tribute to the great Americans who were its founders and its citizens is due solely to the genius and the perseverance of Dr. Goodwin. From the first his imagination was fired by the history of the city, and gradually throughout the years the idea of the Restoration of Williamsburg crystallized in his mind. In 1905 he made a start when he solicited funds for the partial restoration of Bruton, and such was the force of his enthusiasm that he was able to obtain memorials from President Theodore Roosevelt and from King Edward VII of England.

In 1908 Dr. Goodwin was called to St. Paul's Church in Rochester, where he served with distinction for 15 years, but during that time he never forgot his dream of the Restoration of Williamsburg, and when he returned, in 1923, to serve on the faculty of the College of William and Mary, he plunged once more into lecturing on and working for his idea.

The story of Dr. Goodwin's meeting with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a well-known one—how they first encountered each other at a New York meeting of the Senate of Phi Beta Kappa; how Dr. Goodwin spoke on his dream and aroused a spark of interest in Mr. Rockefeller and how Mr. Rockefeller came to Williamsburg, talked to Dr. Goodwin, and was converted to the idea of the Restoration.

When Dr. Goodwin died in September, 1939, much of his dream had become reality. He lived to see his beloved Bruton painstakingly and completely restored, and

to see miraculously risen again the Capitol, the Governor's Palace and the Raleigh Tavern. At the time of his death the Restoration, which had started with a personnel of two—Dr. Goodwin and his secretary—had grown to a great organization numbering over 800 employees.

The tremendous response of the public to the Restoration, and the hundreds of thousands of visitors who flocked yearly to Williamsburg had necessitated the gradual building up of a large staff, with the consequent demands for office room. Even before Dr. Goodwin's death the need for a centralized office building had been seen, and in 1939 the Restoration's Architectural Department was authorized to proceed with the final plans and working drawings.

#### *Break Ground*

Ground was broken for the building in February, 1940, and it was completed on December 28, 1940, two months ahead of



VERNON M. GEDDY, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE RESTORATION, POINTS OUT AN INTERESTING FEATURE OF THE GOODWIN BUILDING TO MRS. W. A. R. GOODWIN, THE FORMER MISS ETHEL HOWARD OF ASHLAND. BEHIND MRS. GOODWIN ARE HER THREE SONS (LEFT TO RIGHT) WILLIAM ARCHER RUTHERFORD GOODWIN, JR., JOHN SEATON GOODWIN, AND HOWARD GOODWIN



schedule. No effort was made to copy slavishly an eighteenth century building. The architects felt that as there were few large commercial buildings in eighteenth century Virginia, it would be better to model so big a structure on the lines of the buildings which sprung up during America's first great expansion of commerce in the so-called Federal period of the early nineteenth century. As precedent there was the fact that in most old Southern towns the core is of eighteenth century architecture, with fringes of buildings of later periods added as the town grew.

When completed the Restoration's new office building had the appearance of the dignified structures of the early 1800's. Of brick, it has three stories, and is built in the form of an H, with the entrance reaching through a court enclosed by an ornamental iron fence. Inside, every allowance for the maximum light and air was made, and it is completely air-conditioned. So far it houses 113 workers, including among others the architects, the draughtsmen, the research workers, the office force, and the officials of the Restoration.

#### *Decide on Name*

As the building neared completion, the problem of its name arose. There was no hesitation upon that subject. Later, at the dedication ceremonies, Kenneth Chorley, president of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, said: "There was no question as to what would be its name. Housing the brain and nerve centers, so to speak, of the Restoration, what could it have been called except the Goodwin Building, for the man who was brain and heart and soul of the Restoration?"

It was felt that no elaborate ceremonies should be held, but that the building should be dedicated with informal exercises. The date chosen was January 21, 1941, which was the thirteenth anniversary of the day when Dr. Goodwin first submitted his formal proposal for "The Colonial Williamsburg Restoration Plan" to the bewildered City Council of Williamsburg and the Board of Supervisors of James City County. The guests of honor invited were members of the Goodwin family, Officials of the Restoration, surviving members of the City Council and Board of Supervisors who had attended the historic meeting in 1928, and members of the architectural and

construction staff who had worked on the building.

Prior to the start of the exercises at 3:30 P. M., members of the Goodwin family, Mr. Charles O. Heydt, representing John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the board of trustees of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and Mrs. Heydt, met in the office of Kenneth Chorley, where an informal procession was formed, which, headed by Mr. Chorley and Mrs. W. A. R. Goodwin, proceeded to the temporary platform built around the cornerstone at the northeast end of the building. The street had been closed off, and townspeople, school children, college students and Restoration employees stood silent in the cold January afternoon to pay tribute to the man who had done so much for Williamsburg.

#### *Speakers Listed*

Mr. Chorley was master of ceremonies. He spoke briefly of the early days of the Restoration, and told of how Dr. Goodwin, far from being the visionary some people imagined him to be, was actually a man of action whose fresh ideas were an inspiration to all connected with the work of the Restoration. "What more can be said of him," Mr. Chorley concluded, "than to quote what we find said of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's Cathedral in London, 'If you seek his monument, look about you.'"

Other speakers were Mr. Heydt; Vernon M. Geddy, vice president of the Restoration; and Rutherford Goodwin, eldest son of Dr. Goodwin and director of the Restoration's Department of Education, who spoke on behalf of the Goodwin family. Howard Goodwin, second son of "The Doctor", assisted by A. T. Vaughan, mason superintendent of the Restoration, placed in the cornerstone a lead box containing among other things plans of the building, books, newspapers, and a biography and picture of Dr. Goodwin. The prayer of dedication was pronounced by the Rev. Francis H. Craighill, Jr., rector of Bruton Parish Church.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was unable to attend, but wrote of Dr. Goodwin: "The Restoration was not only conceived by Dr. Goodwin but its business affairs were also handled by him at the outset. It is, therefore, natural and fitting that this building, from which the Restoration is carried on through an organization now numbering



over eight hundred, should be named the Goodwin Building. Thus would we make him the silent partner of our continuing task."

The Goodwin Building, as it stands today, is only one of the many memorials, both tangible and intangible, to a man who visioned the restoration of Williamsburg with its purpose "that the future may learn from the past."

### A Granddaughter of the Revolution

Miss Mary Jane Burnley, a member of the Elizabeth Washington Chapter D. A. R. of Augusta, Georgia, 96 years young, is a Real Granddaughter of the American Revolution.

She is the daughter of Israel Burnley and Edith Darden, born in Georgia, August 7, 1845.

Her father, Israel Burnley, was the son of Henry Burnley who attained the rank of Captain in the Revolutionary Army. He was from Virginia.

Captain Henry Burnley and his father, Israel, pioneered to Warren County, Georgia, after the Revolutionary War. Their names are on the bronze tablet on the Courthouse Green in Warrenton, Georgia.

Miss Burnley, who reads without glasses and is a radio fan, wrote the following inspiring letter in June from Miami, Florida, to a cousin, Mrs. W. H. Lamb of Manassas, Virginia. In it she tells of having seen Revolutionary soldiers with her own eyes.

The commander of the group she saw was Colonel Deering and she recalls how the men wore white plumes in their hats.

The letter reads as follows:

Miami, Florida.  
June 22, 1941.

DEAR COUSIN GEORGIA;

I am writing to tell you of my memories of my first 4th of July. Mother had moved from the



MISS MARY JANE BURNLEY

plantation to the city, the first time I had ever been outside the front yard of our beautiful country home. Grandmother Darden was in poor health and the doctor advised mother to make a change for her.

This 4th of July, 1853, I was in my fifth year. I had never heard nor seen a band of music. I heard the drum and Father took me on the front porch and explained to me what the Day meant.

I was so excited at the huzzahs as the cavalry rode by that I can never forget the sight. It was the most beautiful I had ever seen. More than fifty men were mounted on horseback, followed by a band of music.

Next door to us lived two old men. The drummer boy and the color bearer brought out chairs to the sidewalk and seated the old soldiers. The horsemen saluted as they passed and each got off his horse and shook hands with the veterans.

Father explained to me that they were Revolutionary War soldiers.

The uniforms of the cavalry company were orange and blue—the prettiest sight I ever saw. In later years our families became dear friends.

I shall be 96 years old on the 7th day of August, If I live.

With love,  
Cousin Mary.

◇ ◇ ◇

*Sin-blighted though we are, we, too,  
The reasoning Sons of Men,  
From one oblivious winter called  
Shall rise, and breathe again;  
And in eternal summer lose  
Our threescore years and ten.*

—WORDSWORTH.

# Dr. Stephen Bloomer Balch and His Gay Street Home

*The Story of the Revolutionary War Soldier, Civic-minded Scholar, and Marrying Parson, Who Lived in the Only Georgetown House Since Marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution*

BY EVA WHIPPLE CLEARMAN

**P**ICTURE old Gay Street (now N Street) in Georgetown, cobble-stone paved and lined on either side with arching shade trees and comfortable houses rising flush with the brick sidewalk, on a quiet Sabbath morning in mid-September, 1833. Down the front steps of a house near the southwest corner of Gay and 32nd Street, a stockily built, white-haired man makes his way to a waiting carriage.

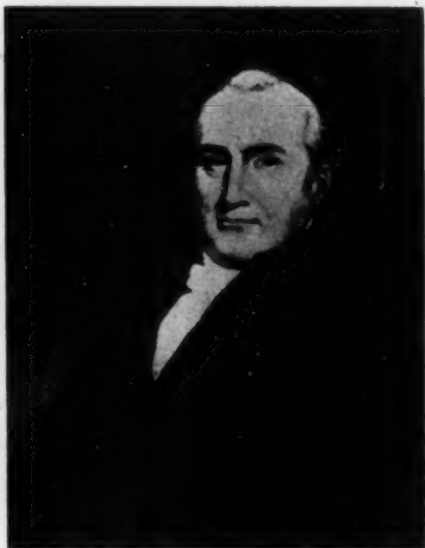
From beaver top hat to gaiters he is dressed in clerical black save for a gray plaid shawl about his shoulders, and you recognize him for Dr. Stephen Bloomer Balch, soldier, scholar, founder of church and college, but best known as the "Marrying Parson."

On practically every Sunday for more than fifty years, Dr. Balch has been conducting divine services in Georgetown. But today, he sets out on this schedule for the last time, for on the following Sunday his life came to a dramatic end.

## *Native of Maryland*

Of ministerial and cultured Welsh ancestry, Stephen Bloomer Balch first saw the light of day on April 5, 1747, on the family estate called "Bond Hope" on Deer Creek in Harford County near Baltimore in Maryland. Due to destruction of records little is known about his childhood or early manhood save that he was handsome and well liked; also that he was taught the classics and mathematics by his father. But as he was about fifteen years younger than George Washington and his home was in a neighboring community, it is reasonable to suppose that he led a similar life, studying, surveying and visiting about the countryside.

In 1769, when he was 22 years old, he moved with his parents to Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Here, his eldest brother, James, wrote the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and at



DR. STEPHEN BLOOMER BALCH

the Mecklenburg Convention of May 19th and 20th, 1775, achieved its unanimous adoption with his clergyman brother, Hezekiah, as first signer.

Stephen, however, was not present at this convention as he had returned North in 1772 to enter Princeton University, at which time, Dr. John Witherspoon, the only clergyman to sign the Philadelphia Declaration of Independence, was President.

## *Classmate of Aaron Burr*

Among his classmates were Aaron Burr and a nephew of George Washington, who later became Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Of a brilliant and studious turn of mind, Stephen finished the four-year classical course in two years and was graduated in 1774. Immediately he returned to his native state as dominie of a boys'



MIDNIGHT WEDDING CEREMONY

school in Marlborough. On December 1st, 1775, he was made captain in the Army and served in this capacity for two years, teaching by day and drilling students and recruits by night, with occasional attacks upon the redcoats along the Chesapeake Bay and the Patuxent River. When not thus engaged, he read theology with Bishop Thomas Claggett with such good effect that when he left the Army in 1777, he was ordained minister in Pennsylvania.

On March 16, 1780, while en route to Mecklenburg County, he stopped off in Georgetown and preached the first sermon of his pastorate in a little frame building on the north side of Bridge Street (M Street) near 33rd, used on weekdays for a school and on Sundays for a church.

In 1782, he founded the First Presbyterian Church on Bridge Street. In the same year he married the lovely Elizabeth Beall, great-granddaughter of Ninian Beall. At the reception which followed, tea was served according to the time honored custom at weddings, but it was served in cups no

larger than a thimble. For even during the war for independence Georgetown ladies still refused to drink the beverage that had borne the hated tax.

#### *Taught Washington's Wards*

From then on Dr. Balch continued to live in Georgetown as one of its leading citizens. Not only was he influential in clerical matters but he helped to organize Georgetown University and the Columbian Library. He was also principal of Columbian Academy for boys, housed in a large two-story building at 3241 N Street. Here he taught navigation, surveying, Greek, Latin, and mathematics. Among his pupils were General Washington's nephew wards—George Steptoe and Lawrence Augustus Washington—who, at the General's request, lived with Dr. Balch at his home.

In 1783, he built his bride a mansion, which he named "Mamre" after the Old Testament, on the east side of Duck Lane (33rd Street), south of Scotch Row. But in 1799, when Georgetown was feverishly

trying to make room for the influx of population due to the opening up of the new Federal City, a street was cut through where the house stood, damaging it beyond repair.

Where the family, which had increased considerably during the 13 intervening years, went to live is not stated. But wherever it was, the home of Dr. Balch was bound to be the Gretna Green for all who preferred matrimony to single-blessedness. For regardless of the hour, or the pressure of work, this kindly match-making gentleman would take time out to marry any couple who came to him for that purpose. Even after he had gone to bed at night, he would get up, and in nightcap, with a candle in one hand and a prayer-book in the other, he would lean from an upstairs window and perform the ceremony, instructing the late arrivals to slip the fee under the door.

Always affable, witty, tolerant and civic-minded, he was not only a great favorite with his own flock, but with his clerical opponents as well and all who knew him. He, in turn, liked people, and was very friendly with the priests at Georgetown College and frequently visited them and dined with them. One day, when he dropped in on them unexpectedly at dinner time, they apologized for the meagerness of the meal, explaining that they were keeping a fast day. Whereupon Dr. Balch responded:

"Well, brothers, if you call this a fast day, what do you have on a feast day?"

His parishioners included members of many of Georgetown's first families and of the Nation's notables. Among the latter, tradition has it, were George Washington, Albert Galatin, and Thomas Jefferson. It is also said that a number of foreign diplomats attended Dr. Balch's services, and that

the French Ambassador brought his baby to him for christening. On the morning following this event, Dr. Balch received a note from the Ambassador in which was enclosed \$30.00. In personalized spelling the note read:

"Ten for de liddle boy, ten for madame and ten for mineself."

#### *Called "Militant Parson"*

Dr. Balch was often called the "militant parson" since it was his custom, when his congregation was in danger of attack, to don his regimentals and give out the hymns and deliver his sermon with a loaded pistol at his belt. Such times undoubtedly were during Indian uprisings and the War of 1812.

His salary, per annum, was 2,200 pounds of tobacco and 75 pounds of specie. In the old American custom, it is said that he chewed up a considerable quantity of

the first part of his stipend, declaring that he could solve the most complicated problem in mathematics to the accompaniment of chewing, but that his chewing needed no accompaniment.

As the years went on he and Mrs. Balch became the parents of 11 children, and all but two lived to do credit to their splendid heritage. The eldest son, Thomas Bloomer Balch, followed in his father's footsteps and became a minister. Two other sons became judges, and one daughter married Alexander Macomb, one-time Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army.

In July of 1827, when Dr. Balch was 80 years old, his first wife died, their union having lasted 46 years. In November of the following year he married Elizabeth King, aged 58, who survived the ceremony but 18 days. In his 83rd year he married Mrs. Jane Parrott, a widow of Easton, Maryland, and took her to live at 3316 N



HEIRLOOM GOWN OF 1850



MEMBERS OF CAST IN "SING" HELD BY D. C. FILING AND LENDING COMMITTEE, D. A. R., AT 3302 N STREET, GEORGETOWN HOME OCCUPIED BY DR. STEPHEN BLOOMER BALCH (MARRYING PARSON) 1831-1833

Street. One night before retiring, Mrs. Balch forgot to cover the fire in the grate and a live coal rolled out upon the floor, starting a fire that burned the house to the ground and destroyed all of the household effects, including valuable records. As the stairway was ablaze when Dr. Balch woke up, he was forced to make his exit through a trap-door opening on the roof. After the fire had burned itself out the aged bridegroom remarked that he had lost everything—everything except his "Parrott"—meaning his wife whom he called by her former married name.

Immediately the couple took up residence in the corner house of the same block at 3302 N Street, where Dr. Balch continued with his usual activities in church and civic matters for more than two years. Then suddenly his long, colorful and useful career came to an end. On Sunday morning, September 15, 1833, while dressing for the day's routine, he was stricken with apoplexy and succumbed before noon.

### *Death Is Mourned*

But the drama that had marked his life seemed to cling to his memory. During the funeral which was held the following Tuesday, the town was draped in black, business places closed and church bells tolled. When the hearse had reached the church at 30th and Bridge Streets, the procession was still forming back at the residence.

His body was first encased in the front wall of the Bridge Street Church, but when that structure was torn down in 1873, it was removed to the Presbyterian Cemetery. There it remained until the spring of the following year when Mr. William W. Corcoran had it transferred to Oak Hill Cemetery. There it rests today on the side of a slope near Swiss Chapel, within which has been placed a tablet to his memory which reads in part:

"He practiced what he preached."

Nearby are the graves of his family; also those of Mrs. Southworth, Georgetown's



novelist; President Jackson's Secretary of War, John Eaton, and his wife, Margaret (Peggie) Eaton; Baron Bodisco, elderly Russian Minister who married sixteen-year-old Harriet Beall; and of John Howard Payne, composer of "Home, Sweet Home."

Fitting though it is that his last resting place should be among this distinguished company, the mind refuses to think of him other than alive, mingling with one-time frequenters of Georgetown's streets; conducting services in his Bridge Street church, now the site of the Gospel Mission, and in his home at 3202 N Street.

Built of cream colored brick, three stories high, this house is still standing, and, except for a few minor changes, is believed to be as Dr. Balch left it more than a century ago. From its many windows, wide front door with its brass knocker and wrought iron railings on either side of the front steps, it radiates that friendly personality distinctive of houses which have seen much living—generations come and go.

#### *House Described*

Through the front door you enter a long wide hall from which a fine old staircase rises to the second floor. On the left, the hall opens into a spacious parlor or drawingroom; at the end it opens into a sitting-room or library, which in turn, opens into the diningroom.

Here, the present owners—Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Montgomery and family, who have lived here for the past thirty-five years—dispense hospitality, which, according to tradition, matches the most generous of that given out by the long-ago aged host and his bride number three.

As the ladies of the family are members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the house is now the scene of many of that Society's gatherings. As the tall-ceilinged, somewhat rambling rooms unfold before you, you realize that they are in the hands of those who indeed have kept faith with the past, for they are filled with lovely old bric-a-brac and rare furnishings, many of which might well qualify as museum pieces.

In the midst of these surroundings, you picture Mrs. Balch—dark, buxom, middle-aged—bustling officiously about her house-keeping and the doctor's comfort. But most of all you feel the presence of the

doctor himself. You see him standing at one of the front windows in the drawing-room waving or calling to a friend passing down N Street; walking in the garden which stretches between the house and 32nd Street; sitting before the fire in the library deep in a problem of Greek or mathematics, for he was the student as well as the pastor and patriot to the end.

As half forgotten stories of early days surge about you, you feel that this wise, far-seeing man, during his last days, must have paused from time to time to muse upon the changes this country had passed through:

#### *Historical Significance*

He had seen the Colonies, through jealousy, isolate themselves from one another; then unite for common defense and later become one Nation under the Constitution;

He had seen a tiny clearing in the bend of the Potomac become that Nation's capital city;

He had seen that city partially destroyed by the British torch; then rebuilt—bigger and better—through the indomitable spirit of the New Republic;

He had seen that New Republic bring forth seven presidents; and he had seen one president, John Quincy Adams, return, after his presidency was over, to serve as Representative in the Lower House.

With Andrew Jackson in the White House, there was a new trend in National affairs. What he thought of the outcome would be interesting to know; also what he thought of the debates of Clay, Calhoun, Randolph, Webster on such subjects as Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia . . . Independence of Texas . . . Western Expansion . . . Protection of South American Countries From the Holy Alliance . . .

What he thought of dueling, cock-fighting, horse-racing, the gay lavish social activities at their height . . . what of the harbor which teemed with square-riggers and sloop-riggers and the new steam craft with their tales of a capacity for incredible speed—the in-coming unloading cargoes from far-flung places; the out-going loading with the magical gold-producing tobacco from whose ever-increasing abundance rose dreams of the day when Georgetown would be the leading port of America—perhaps of the world . . . what of



the boastful, prideful, swashbuckling times . . . what of the gossip which was of the spiciest, most of it centering around the glamorous Mrs. Eaton, who as the tavern keeper's daughter, Peggie O'Neal, he had united in marriage with John Timberlake on July 18, 1816, with the President's wife, Dolly Madison, as one of the wedding guests . . .

With these questions rising unanswered (there are no records regarding them), you realize anew the extent to which this house has maintained its identity; also that of old Georgetown. But we are told that it stands alone in one respect, that it has the distinction of being the only house in this historic suburb of the Nation's capital, of bearing a marker placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

#### Marker Unveiled

The unveiling of this marker took place on October 22, 1931, during the time that

Dr. Flora Myers Gillentine was Historian General. Miss Marianne MacGowan, descendant of Dr. Balch, and Miss Helen Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery who own the house, held the cords which drew aside the veiling. Others present were Miss Kathrina Harvey, District of Columbia Historian; Mrs. Wm. Wagner, State Chairman of Historic Spots; Mrs. Donald Earle, and Col. Ulysses Grant 3rd, Director of Public Buildings and Parks.

No monument has been erected to the memory of Stephen Bloomer Balch, yet the lesson of his life has builded one more lasting than bronze. He was an individualist to the point of eccentricity, yet life held too much for him to be intolerant of the opinions of others or unmindful of their rights—a fact best expressed, perhaps, in his own words:

"Let us resolve to be social rather than fashionable, and generous instead of extravagant."



## Buckeye Cradle

BY WORTHINGTON NEWTON

*Hew down the oak, hew down the elm.  
Pioneer arm and ax are strong.  
Build home-walls of the stout mossed trunks,  
Pile fire-logs for the winter long.  
But chop a length from the buckeye tree,  
A short round length, and hollow it out  
For a cradle near the Ohio fire  
When the snow-months come and the wind's  
about.*

*A cradle that, lined with homespun warmth,  
Will harbor a little night-drowsed head  
While fire-shine flickers across the room  
In long dark shadows and rays of red.  
Lighting the door that is barred so strong,  
Dimming the rifle that stands close by.*

*Oh, buckeye cradle, guard well! Guard well!  
Was that but the owl's low-echoed cry?*

*Never a sound in the peaceful room  
But a flame-cracked log as it breaks and falls.  
Moccasined feet gather soft on snow.  
Shadows are stealthy near threatened walls.  
Young wife knitting beside your man  
As he mends a thong by the ruddy glow,  
Does your heart have no warning as you pause  
To rock the dear cradle to and fro?*

*Oh, door, hold firm when the hatchets crash!  
Rifle, be sure in the father-hand!  
Gently the buckeye cradle rocks—  
Strife is sudden in this new land.*

# Treasures In Our Museum

BY HELEN S. JOHNSON

**I**N THE 18th century, when long trousers were unknown except on sailors, all gentlemen wore knee breeches with a buckle adjustment at the knee. These were made of pewter or silver and sometimes jeweled, sometimes with brilliants. Buckles were seen on shoes and sometimes on the stock at the neck.

This knee buckle will be shown in the exhibit of masculine adornment opening in the Museum of the Daughters of the American Revolution in October, along with swords, guns, powder horns, canes, snuff boxes, shaving materials, jewelry, stockings, vests, hats and wallets from the Museum's collection in the North Gallery of Memorial Continental Hall.

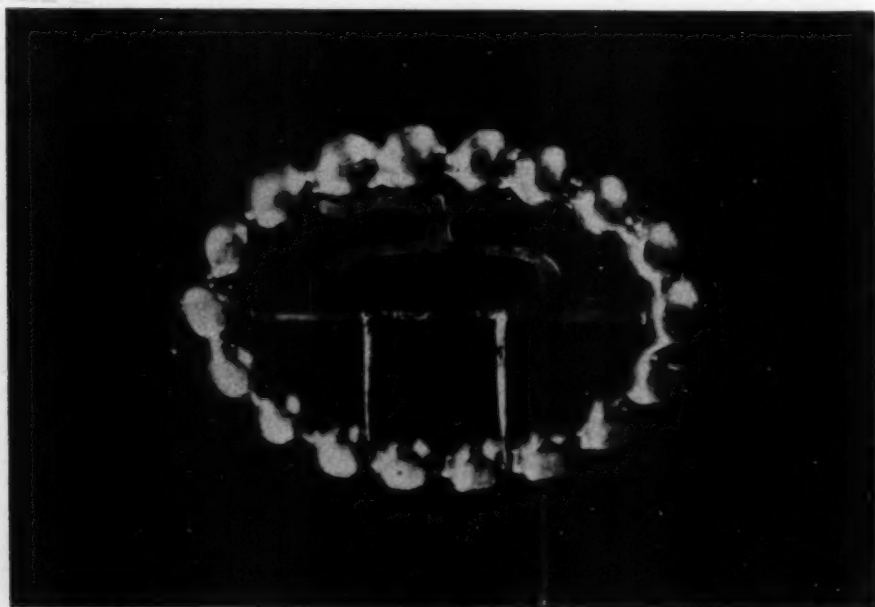
In connection with the fall exhibit, gallery talks are offered two days a week.

Metal objects of this type and period are not seen so frequently as one would wish because they were often melted up for Revolutionary bullets. The demand for citizens to make patriotic contribution of

metal for the making of war materials is not confined to 1941!

The buckle was worn by Major Josiah Woodson (1758-1817) in the Yorktown campaign, we are told by the donor, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, of Our Flag Chapter, Washington, District of Columbia.

Besides buckles on their shoes, neckwear and knee breeches, the only other jewelry worn by gentlemen of the 18th century was the buttons of their garments. In the courts of Europe kings and nobles were wearing diamond-studded buttons on their coats and waistcoats. People of lesser rank also had beautiful and ornamented buttons. In America decorated silver, pewter and brass ones were worn by gentlemen of fashion. Bone and wood and sometimes leather and horn were used by simpler folk. One reads of patriots cutting the pewter buttons from their coats that they might be melted into bullets. The stitching of the buttonholes was sometimes very ornamental.



KNEE-BUCKLE

Until the end of the 18th century watches were large and often globular and usually hung from the neck. As the 1800s approached, it became fashionable to wear watches in pockets, and they became consequently flat and lighter. Eventually the exquisite workmanship of master craftsmen was supplanted by uninspired machine-cut decoration.

It is hard for us today to believe that the fashionable gentlemen of the days of which we are speaking, frequently carried muffs in the winter time. They were usually quite large, and of long-haired fur. One of the best-known Boston patriots proudly carried a bearskin muff to protect himself from the severity of New England's winter.

### Balanced Patriotism

CREDIT the Daughters of the American Revolution with having endorsed a most progressive program on the occasion of their 50th Continental Congress at Washington.

Voting to maintain and expand their constructive work among immigrants at Ellis Island, their effective support of approved schools for the benefit of underprivileged children and their organized

promotion of America's natural resources, the D. A. R. also decided to do everything in its power to provide "wholesome community life for the thousands of soldiers, sailors and defense workers" congregated in centres unprepared to meet their leisure-hour needs.

To be sure, the D. A. R. expressed opposition to the concept of "Union Now." But this no doubt reflects the sober judgment of most citizens who fail to see the need or the desirability of selling American independence down the river of British domination. Implicit in the D. A. R. view is the thought that it's better to be a sovereign Uncle Sam than a subservient Uncle Shylock.

Smart Aleck commentators who enviously sneer at the brand of Americanism that dates back to the founding of this country may continue to misrepresent the D. A. R. and hold it up as a horrible example of democratic deterioration. But people who are able to distinguish between sound advocacy of the best principles of national life and baseless appeals to group prejudice and inter-racial intolerance will be quick to concede that the balanced patriotism of these women is something of which the country stands in urgent need.—*Trenton Evening Times.*



## At Sycamore Shoals

BY AMY MAY ROGERS

*Here by Watauga's wave, O Tennesseans,  
Here in this quiet vale, Americans,  
Stand ye withdrawn from present littleness,  
And muse upon the men who gathered here.*

*Watauga and this valley made their world,  
Purchased by their own power, and held by  
them.*

*Why must it fret them that a war went on  
beyond the eastern hills?*

*Ah, by the ears attuned to Freedom's voice  
Had caught the echo of a harsher tone . . .  
The scornful challenge: "Bide ye there,  
and live.*

*But show yourselves, ye die; and die like  
slaves!"*

*Here in this little meadow by the stream  
That far September day, their answer  
formed . . .  
Each man in that long line a Word of  
Might . . .*

*And from this rendezvous they dared to  
march  
Into the very maw of tyranny,  
A Lexicon of Liberty to those whose else  
Might have forgot the language.*

*Hear ye these men, hear them O Tennesseans!*

*Put ears to the ground, all ye Americans!  
Above the gossiping of meadow-grass,  
Even above the endless river-talk,  
They speak again, if we will pause to hear.  
O, catch their spirit from Wataugan winds!*

# A Message From Mrs. Sinclair, National Magazine Chairman

DEAR FRIENDS OF THE MAGAZINE:

In writing my first letter as National Chairman of the Magazine, I do so gladly and hopefully for I want to bring to you some of its problems, knowing when you realize their importance your interest and help will be assured. The Magazine is in capable hands and our new Editor is Miss Elisabeth E. Poe. We hope you are enjoying the recent numbers noticing especially the lovely new cover on the August issue.

As Assistant Chairman I have Mrs. Sylvester H. Dykstra, known to many as a writer of prose and poetry, one in whom the Magazine has a real friend. Added are two special Vice-Chairmen, and seven Vice-Chairmen, all delightful, capable women, each vitally interested in the Magazine. Our seven Vice-Chairmen represent the Seven Divisions specified by our President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, in the "Foreword" of the new Directory of Committees. In the successive issues of our Magazine, Mrs. Dykstra and the Vice-Chairmen will bring their messages, sharing with you any problems they have. Forty-eight State Chairmen and as many Chapter Chairmen complete the list of those appointed to actually work for the Magazine. With all these interested workers I hope great results may be accomplished.

From a business point of view the crying need of the Magazine is more subscribers and more advertisers. To double our subscription this year and to have one adver-

tisement from each State is our goal. When we get right down to this problem we find it is peculiarly a job for each Chapter Chairman, in fact, for each chapter member. The State Chairman should emphasize in her letter that if each member talks up the Magazine and recommends it to her friends often a new subscriber may be secured. Do not hesitate to ask a member or friend to subscribe, for often they are waiting to be asked. Your Magazine is one of the outstanding publications of its kind and devoted largely to the work of the National Society. One naturally wonders why so small a percentage of its members are subscribers. No membership of any Society so largely supports its different projects than does the Daughters



MRS. C. A. SWANN SINCLAIR  
*National Chairman Magazine Committee*

of the American Revolution, yet, only 12% subscribe to its official organ. This year two prizes are being offered, also, a "Roll of Honor" is planned.

This "Roll of Honor" will consist of chapters who by March 1st have secured the largest number of subscribers and have reported the same through their State Chairman. The first ten chapters of this "Honor Roll" will be included in my report to Congress.

We welcome and invite suggestions from members of the Society, hoping only for a more effective working of the Magazine in carrying out its declared policies. If you have had an interesting "Historical Program" send it to your Magazine before it is old news. We would like one or two pic-

tures to accompany articles and when possible we hope the chapter will pay for the cut which will be returned to the chapter for further use.

Our Society in the present National crisis has real work to do and is doing it as it has in years past, but through it the Magazine is the medium through which our concentrated services must be guided. Keenly

conscious of this responsibility we accept our part in this emergency, and I shall do my best to deserve the trust placed in me by our President General and ask your help to make this a "Banner Year."

Faithfully yours,

LOUISA S. SINCLAIR

(Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair),  
National Chairman.



## Sunset Ritual

BY MARION H. ADDINGTON

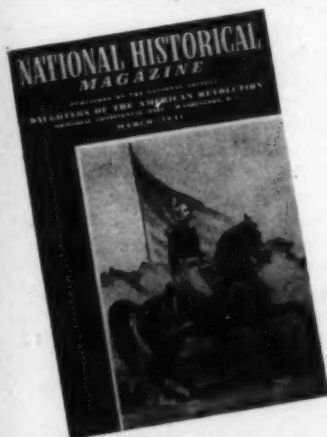
*It's time to bring the flag in!  
All day it floated wide  
A banner to the breezes:  
Our happy nation's pride;  
With glorious colors streaming  
Against the golden sun;  
It's time to bring the flag in,  
Now that day is done.*

*It's time to bring the flag in—  
But only for the night;  
Its folds shall wave in splendor  
Again by day's new light;  
And even so, sweet Freedom  
Though darkened for a space  
Shall spread the light of morning  
On every saddened race!*

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## NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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*Published by the National Society*

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# Betsy Hager

## First Self-Appointed Woman Commissioner On National Defense

BY LOUISE HARTLEY

SCARCELY had the din of the battle of Concord cleared when the keen eyes of Elizabeth (Betsy) Hager made an important discovery. In the confusion of conflict and retreat, the British had overlooked six slightly impaired brass cannon. Betsy immediately recognized their intrinsic value to the struggling Continental Army and made plans to smuggle the guns to her work shop in Boston.

But first she fulfilled the object of her mission, that of caring for the sick and wounded Minute Men. As soon as the news of the "secret movements" of the British reached Boston, many doctors and nurses hurried to the Concord battlefield, twenty miles away. Betsy was urged to join them as she was known to be a competent nurse. From childhood, she had manifested an unusual knowledge of the use of herbs and home remedies.

Emergencies over, no time was lost in returning to Boston where Betsy imparted the news of her lucky find to her partner, a blacksmith. With the help of a few trusted friends, they managed before dawn, to transport the cannon to Boston and secrete them in the rear of the blacksmith shop.

### *Toiled at Night*

Repairing of fire arms and machinery under cover of night was no new venture for Betsy. The versatile girl was as skillful in moulding gun locks and powder pans as she was at horse shoeing. For some time she and her partner with the help of other staunch Boston patriots, had been repairing and storing away all available fire arms, muskets and pistols in readiness for the inevitable battle against cruel British rule.

Rumors were increasing that the British were preparing to take Bunker Hill, a strategic point overlooking Boston and the harbor, now occupied by the Colonists. To make matters worse, since the Concord conflict, the British had maintained a heavy guard around the city of Boston and the Colonists were not allowed to leave. "Our city is much like a prison," wrote one of

them. Some of the New Englanders had knives and swords sewed into the linings of their coats and cloaks for protection "in case of conflict."

Betsy Hager and her co-patriots worked feverishly night and day. The louder and merrier the blacksmith anvil rang, the greater was the progress of the secret defense work in the rear of the shop. All activities had to be concealed from the spying eyes of the British soldiers, who made life miserable for the loyal Colonists in those trying days. Nor did Betsy rest until all repaired fire arms and cannon were safely delivered to the boys on Bunker Hill.

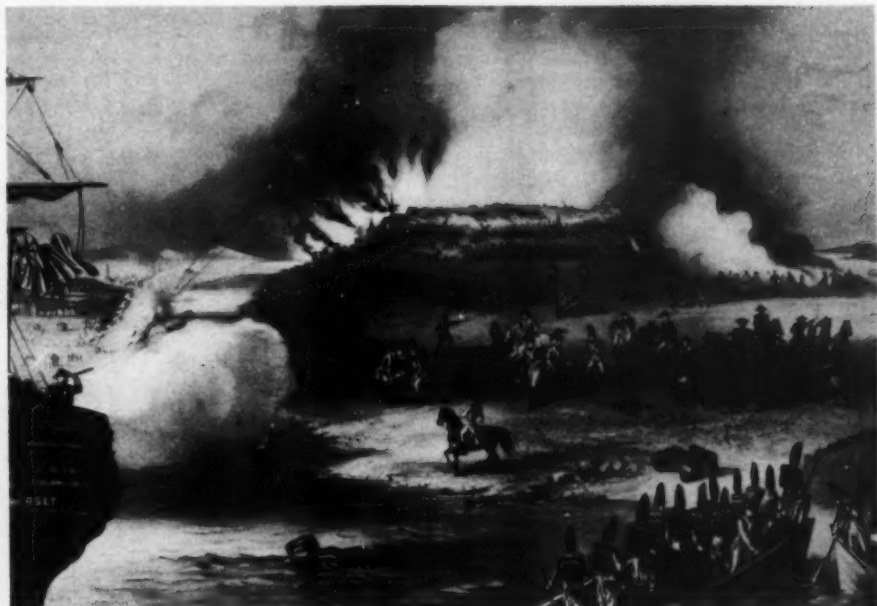
### *The Attack on Bunker Hill*

To their amazement at daybreak of the day which had been selected for an attack on Bunker Hill, the British discovered a redoubt or new fortifications at the intrenchments. Apparently the Colonists had worked all night and were still hard at it. British ships then opened fire but the work continued without harm to the men. Not until three-thirty that afternoon did the British, who had now increased to three thousand soldiers, have the courage to again fire on the enemy. It took a third vicious attack to rout the courageous Colonists from the breastworks. Dr. Joseph Warren, who had just been commissioned major-general, and one of the last to leave the redoubt, was killed in this encounter.

Although the nation sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. Warren, it was Betsy Hager and her co-patriots who felt that they had lost a real friend. For it was Dr. Warren who had worked with them on the Committee of Safety, had helped gather arms and ammunition to protect Bunker Hill, and who had guided them in many ways.

As Betsy and thousands of citizens watched from the rooftops of their Boston and Charlestown homes the steady fire of the British on Bunker Hill and the outnumbered Colonists hold their own, she knew that the hard work of the committee in her work shop had not been in vain.





THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL AND BURNING OF CHARLESTOWN. SHOWS BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS LANDING ON THE SITE OF THE PRESENT NAVY YARD. IN THE FOREGROUND IS THE BRITISH MAN-O-WAR "SOMERSET," UNDER THE STERN OF WHICH PAUL REVERE ROWED ACROSS CHARLES RIVER TO START ON HIS MIDNIGHT RIDE TO LEXINGTON.

In a letter to her husband who was then in Congress, Abigail Adams wrote . . . "the decisive day is come on which the fate of America depends, my bursting heart must find vent at my pen. I have just heard that our dear friend, Dr. Warren, is no more but fell gloriously for his country. . . . Charlestown is laid in ashes. The battle began upon our entrenchments at Bunker Hill Saturday morning about three o'clock and has not ceased yet and it is now three o'clock of the Sabbath afternoon. . . ."

#### *Qualities of John Pratt*

During the long seven years of the Revolution, Betsy was a devoted worker serving in as many capacities as her versatile talents afforded. Apparently, however, she was not too busy to note the sterling qualities of one John Pratt, a Minute Man with whom Betsy had worked for the good of the country for many years. For shortly after the close of the war, they were married.

As was the custom in those days, the Pratts rented a small farm, built a log

house, and started life on a "very small dower." Betsy being a strong, enthusiastic American, was a great inspiration to her husband. It befell her lot to perform most of the farm duties as John Pratt was called again to duty to serve with the Militia in keeping law and order in force during the first few years of reconstruction of economic and financial conditions of the new republic. He served with General Benjamin Lincoln during the awful winter of 1786-87. It is said that he played an important part in saving the arsenal at Springfield and in finally putting down the rebellion, caused by a small civil war in Massachusetts and other states.

In the meantime, "Thrifty Betsy" had raised a good crop and harvested it, profiting by the experience and knowledge of her girlhood. As an orphan girl she had served apprenticeship with many kind farmers in her community, who had taught her to sow and reap, harvest and put away crops.

Another accomplishment learned early in life, that of carding, spinning and weav-

ing now became a blessing, as she had her own flax to weave and sheared her own sheep for carding and spinning. Conditions were very bad right after independence was won by the Colonists and Betsy found to her sorrow that the Continental script given to the soldiers was of very little value.

*Lived to be 93*

In 1816 the Pratts moved from Massachusetts to northern Pennsylvania where they bought a farm in Bradford county, a part of the old "Connecticut Reserve." This land, adjacent to the New York state line was "rich soil", and the Pratts prospered in their new venture. Their eldest son, Thomas, helped his parents build their first log-home there in the wilderness.

The Pratts became respected and very prominent people in this fast growing country. Betsy's long, useful life came to an end in her ninety-third year. During the latter part of her life, she delighted her grandchildren and friends by telling them of her pioneer days as a farmer's helper, a blacksmith, a gunsmith, and keeper of an arsenal.

The Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter at Grand Island, Nebraska, has perpetuated the memory of this outstanding Revolutionary woman by calling their branch, the Betsy Hager Chapter. Mrs. Edward Carstens, the regent writes, "The story of Betsy Hager and the splendid traits of her character shown have been a real inspiration to our chapter of forty-four members."



## The Goal

BY MARY T. ROBERTS

*A hundred years from now, or so they say,  
It will not matter what we do today.  
But man with eyes upon a gleaming goal  
Will work and dream till body parts from soul,  
For our posterity we hold a trust—  
Bequeathing the gold of ancestor dust.*

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## NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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## News Items

THE Fort Maiden Spring Chapter, D. A. R., at Tazewell, were sponsors for the erection of a memorial marker to the memory of William Peery, settler, soldier and public spirited citizen of the upper Clinch Valley, inviting some twenty chapters of Southwest Virginia, including three in adjacent West Virginia, to join them in an outstanding dedicatory program on July 4th.

The large granite shaft is placed on the grounds of the Tazewell High School on lands included in his gift at the formation of the county in 1800 on which to erect the county buildings and form a site for the town incident thereto.



The inscription on the marker is copied from the gravestone in the nearby early burying ground. The chiseled limestone steps leading from the street to the base of the monument were the gift of T. Ritchie Peery, great-great-grandson, and came from the foundation of the mill on the property, which supplied the settlement then known as Jeffersonville. The project was financed through the donations of descendants and relatives.

Owing to frequent downpours of rain throughout the day, the facilities erected



MRS. GEO. A. MARTIN, TAZEVELL, VA., GREAT GRAND DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM PEERY, WHO UNVEILED MARKER

for outdoor ceremonies were abandoned for the protection of the school auditorium.

Carl Crockett Gillespie, mayor-elect of Tazewell, was the master of ceremonies and led the pledges of allegiance to the Flag and to the Christian Flag. Greetings were extended by the regent, Mrs. Sayers French Harman, and Miss Anna Stratton of the Andrew Donnelly Chapter of Welch, W. Va., responded.

Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, Virginia state regent, of Charlottesville, brought greetings from the other 81 chapters of Virginia. Mrs. Sylvester H. Dykstra, a poet of note, was to have been present and read her poem "In Memoriam," written for the occasion. She was unable to be present due to illness. Former Governor George C. Peery made the principal address.

In this speech the former Governor said:

"I feel sure that I voice the feelings of all who gather with us here today to commemorate the

memory of one of Tazewell County's most distinguished pioneers, when I say to the ladies of Maiden Spring Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and all the relatives and friends who have contributed to the erection of this Memorial that their kindness and generosity are deeply appreciated. We feel that we should mention especially one of the gentle women who was active in the movement and who followed it to consummation with unceasing devotion and zeal—that lady is Mrs. Annie Peery Martin, a great granddaughter of William Peery—a worthy descendant of a worthy sire.

"William Peery, after an eventful life of 71 years, died in July 1830. His body was laid to rest in a grave near his home. The grave is a little way to the east of the home of the late Judge Samuel C. Graham. Upon the gravestone is carved the following inscription:

"SACRED TO THE MEMORY  
OF  
WILLIAM PEERY,

who departed this life —th July  
1830, Aged 71 years, Pioneer of the  
settlement of Jeffersonville, Virginia,  
and volunteer in the Revolutionary  
struggle.

He died in the fullness of faith and  
in hope of a blissful immortality, like  
the song of a wordless sunbeam, ever  
gradual, times to rise and shine with  
increasing brightness in another day."

"It seems fitting that this inscription should be copied on the monument here erected to his memory.

"And as we look upon it, we think of the wonderful heritage such a life as his is to his descendants, relatives and friends.

"It was inspired by high ideals, lofty purpose and courageous action.

"It is in the record somewhere that he built, at his own expense, a chapel or small church near his home, thus attesting his faith in the Christian Religion and in the teaching of the Prince of Peace.

"To such lives as these we look today for guidance and inspiration. In a world beclouded with war and uncertainty we must stand fast for the principles for which our forefathers fought: for the rights and liberties of a free people, and the safety and freedom of a free government which they helped to establish."

Mrs. Annie Peery Martin, great-granddaughter, unveiled the structure. Mrs. Robert Lee Etter of Bartow, Fla., of the same relationship, was in attendance.

Music for the occasion was furnished by the outstanding Elkhorn High School Band of Elkhorn, W. Va., who in their colorful uniforms and under the directorship of their efficient director, Prof. Joe Lasseck, made a decided hit. The guard of honor was composed of members of the Order of Eastern Star from Bluefield, Va., in lodge regalia.

This is the second historical project

completed by the Fort Maiden Spring Chapter in its 17 years existence.

Chartered in 1924, it was but two years old when the ambitious plan for the building of a replica of the fort built at the Crabapple Orchard by Thomas Witten, another of Tazewell County's Revolutionary heroes, as a refuge for settlers during Indian raids, was undertaken and on Independence Day in 1926 the cornerstone was laid as the climax to a great historical pageant depicting the arrival of the settlers, their modes of living, and difficulties they faced. This occasion drew an immense crowd.

The following year the completed structure was dedicated in a similar program of much greater magnitude and the attendance was far the greatest ever assembled in Tazewell County.

### Death of Mrs. Roe

The National Society regrets to announce the recent death, in a motor car accident, of a distinguished member, Mary Roe (Mrs. Walter). Besides giving the greater number of years of their lives as Indian missionaries Mr. and Mrs. Roe founded the Christian Indian School in Wichita, Kansas, which in later years was known as the American Indian Institute, one of the Approved Schools of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

### Well Known D. A. R. Dies

Republican Valley Chapter, Alma, Nebraska, has reported the death of one of its leading members, Miss Ethel K. Thompson. Miss Thompson was a leading woman Underwriter of the United States, being a special representative of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. She was a member of the Half Million Club.

Miss Thompson won laurels in the musical world as concert pianist for the Daughters of the American Revolution on S. S. California. One year was spent traveling as a member of the D. A. R. party on their "Around the World Cruise," and through the European countries. She was chosen by the 32nd Degree Masonic Craft to represent them at a concert in Manila and played in concerts on shipboard and fifty of the principal cities of Europe. She collected music and native costumes from

all countries visited and among these were elaborate costumes of Chinese and Egyptian princesses.

In the educational world Miss Thompson received the Bachelor of Science Degree and Master of Arts Degree from Columbia University, New York, in 1932. She was organizing member of the Republican Valley Chapter, D. A. R., Alma, Nebraska. Descendant of many noteworthy families of the Old South. National number 97445. Miss Thompson is survived by her mother, Mrs. J. G. Thompson, and sister, Miss Mayma Thompson.

### Hold a Flag Day Meeting

Miss Emma Dorman, organizing regent of the Udolphia Miller Dorman Chapter of D. A. R. at Clinton, Missouri, in 1913, attends the meetings of the chapter regularly and answers many questions.

With Mrs. Fred Wilkinson, present regent of the Chapter they attended the annual Flag Day Luncheon on June 14.

The Chapter met with Mrs. Jay Markle at Ulrich. A covered dish luncheon, which means each member brought a dish and the hostess provided drink and dessert, was spread on the tables in the yard where red, white and blue flowers reminded all of living flags found everywhere in America.

For the third time Jewell Ross Davis gave the Flag Day address. Four years ago she told of the history of the flag; two years ago she gave a history of the United States, using the Flag as a textbook; and this year she told of the origin of the states' names, pinning the star to the flag as she spoke of the state.

### Fort Dakota Barracks Marked

Mary Chilton Chapter N. S. D. A. R. invited several hundred guests to the Hollywood Theatre in Sioux Falls, S. Dakota, June 27th, to be present at the Dedication Exercises for the bronze tablet, placed by the Chapter on the outer wall of the theatre, to mark the site near which, in a south-westerly direction, stood the barracks of Fort Dakota.

Attempts had been made since 1856 to locate a townsite at the beautiful falls of the Sioux River, but had failed on account of continual Indian uprisings. In the spring of 1865, the War Department, being presented with a memorial praying for

protection for settlers, established the military post of Fort Dakota at Sioux Falls and barracks were built by the soldiers that same summer. Peace and security now being assured settlers came rapidly into the new territory.

By 1869 the post was no longer needed for protection and the barracks were vacated. They were used for residential and store purposes until the summer of 1873 when they were torn down. They are spoken of affectionately as the "Old Barracks" by the few who are old enough to remember them, and by the children of men and women who resided temporarily in them while their own homes were being made ready for them.

Mrs. Amos E. Ayres, Past State Regent, presided at the exercises. Mrs. H. J. Marquison, Past Chaplain, gave the invocation. Roger Larson and Billy Benz, color bearers of Caleb Cushing Society C. A. R., presented the Flag, and the Salute to the Flag was led by Franklin Miller, another C. A. R.

Mrs. J. H. Cumbow, State Regent, spoke briefly of the historical projects of the N. S. D. A. R.

Mr. Jay B. Allen, President of the State Society, S. A. R., and Mr. E. H. Shenkle, President of Minnehaha County Historical Society, responded to their introductions with a few congratulatory remarks.

Miss Mary Hawley Perry, Regent of Mary Chilton Chapter, presented the bronze tablet to Mr. L. D. Miller, owner of the building, and to Mr. Joe Floyd, manager of the theatre, and they graciously accepted the custody of the tablet.

An inspiring address was given by Hon. Charles A. Christopherson, former Congressman from the First Congressional District of S. Dakota.

"America, the Beautiful" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" were sung by Sherwood Y. Thatcher.

After the color bearers retired the Flag, The Very Reverend Edward B. Woodruff, D.D., pronounced the benediction.

Many old settlers attended the exercises and remained afterward to talk of old times in the lobby, and on the sidewalk in front of the theatre where they gathered to admire the bronze tablet.

LUCY H. AYRES  
(Mrs. Amos E.).



# Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

*Genealogical Editor*

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

MAINE is unique among the eastern states. Although settled certainly soon after Virginia and Massachusetts (and possibly some day research in English records may furnish evidence of the claim that there are descendants of settlers there antedating Plymouth) there were few permanent settlements farther than 50 miles from the coast for the next 150 years. It was as late as 1840 before the upper reaches of the rivers were settled. Many towns are still unorganized. So while for some towns 1650 is a pioneer date, in other towns only 200 miles away the pioneers came during 1830-40.

The settlements at York, Cape Elizabeth, and Falmouth (now Portland) furnished their quota and more of men to the Revolutionary armies. Many of these families had come from Massachusetts at an early date, or in the subsequent big migration of 1760. Others had but recently come from England. Many of these families moved slowly northeastward as the roads were opened between the close of the Revolution and 1840. For example, Peter Bither, born in England, served in the Revolution from Cape Elizabeth. By 1814 he was in Unity, Waldo County. Several of his sons continued the northward march; Peter, by 1825, was in Charleston, Penobscot County, while Benjamin went on to Linneus, Aroostook County, in 1832. Descendants of Peter in the Revolution are numbered by the hundreds and are scattered throughout Maine, the Bither and Burleigh families being the largest groups.

The Youngs were from Dedham, Massachusetts, but were in Gray, Maine, by 1760, where Nathaniel Young was born. He served in the Revolution and in 1784 was still in Gray, but by 1798 was in Norway, by 1839 in Greenwood. His widow and children continued northward, being by 1855 in Bethel and in 1869 in Linneus and Houlton. Among his descendants are the

names of Young, Buck, Blake, Noyes, Turner, Estabrook, Taylor, Clark, Hunter, Lunt and Withee.

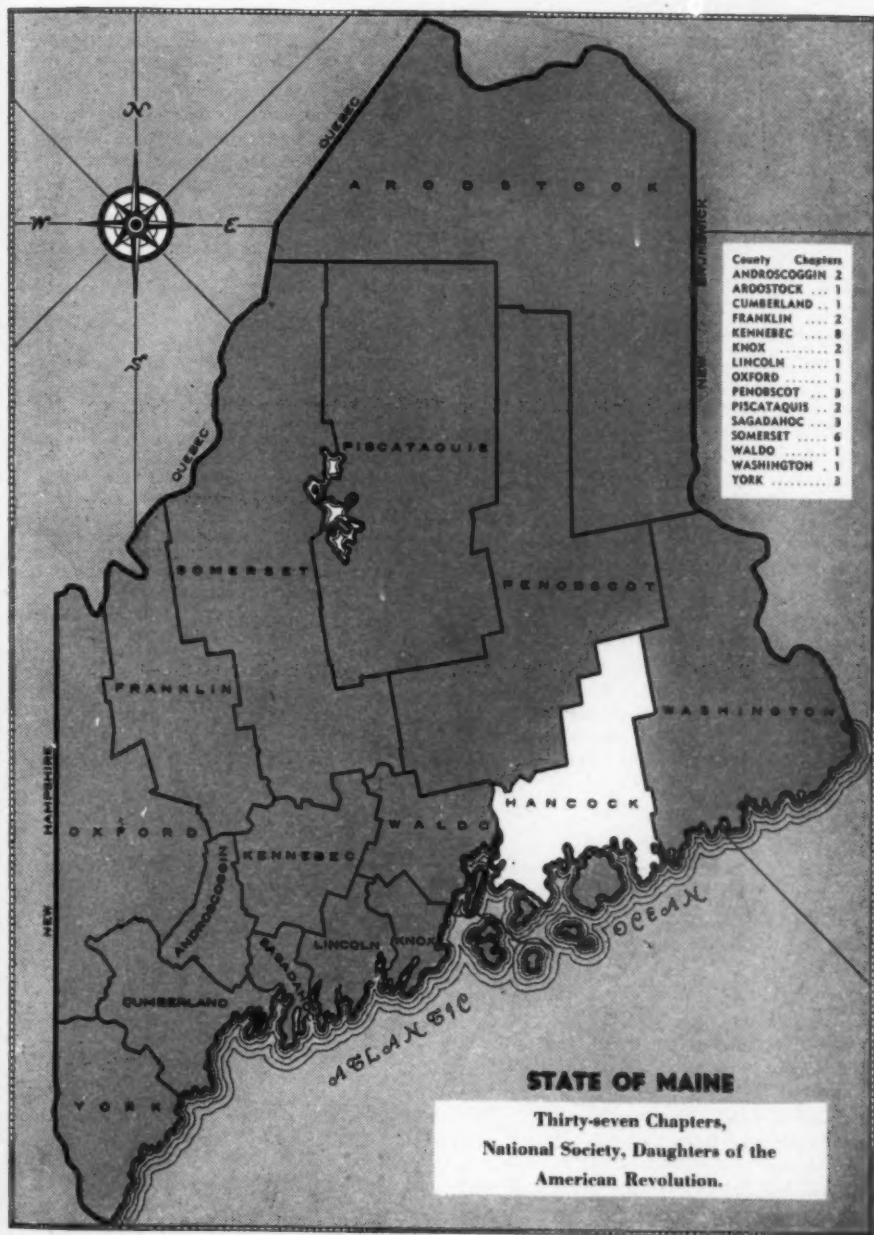
Among the Revolutionary soldiers who were scions of Massachusetts families who settled in Maine just before the Revolution may be mentioned Abraham Tyler of Frankford and Thomas Allen of Readfield. Of those who were descendants of families who settled in Maine prior to 1700 may be mentioned Josiah Libbey of Scarborough, and John Haskell of Gorham.

After the French and Indian War, there was a large migration to the easternmost section of the Province of Maine, in what is now Washington County, and to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. During and after the Revolution, when Nova Scotia and New Brunswick did not join with the other American Colonies, many of these families moved across to Washington County. Among the Connecticut group were the families of Schofield (or Scoville), Comstock, Lazanby, Trescott and Avery. The last named is particularly interesting, as Robert Avery, of this family, was killed on the *Margaretta* in Machias harbor in what was probably the first Naval incident of the Revolution, in 1775. James Avery served as a Lieutenant in Colonel John Allen's company and was the first representative from Lubec to the General Court of Massachusetts. He has many descendants in Maine, Massachusetts and the west.

\* \* \*

Maine references in our D. A. R. library number 450 cards. Maine books consist of town and county histories, York Deeds, Maine Historical Collections, family genealogies and contributions of unpublished records compiled by the Genealogical Records Committees. These are valuable additions to our fast-growing Library which, by the way, promises to eventually outgrow our present quarters.

### MAINE—*Shaded Counties have D. A. R. Chapters*



Among the many outstanding contributions from the Maine Daughters which may well serve as a model is the Chesterville records from the Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter, Hallowell, Maine (1941). These were compiled by Georgiana H. Lilly, Mrs. Edwin Stockton Cox, State Chairman.

The Table of Contents includes a brief historical sketch of Chesterville and its Boundaries; Old Book of Town Records which include one hundred pages of births, marriages and deaths; Soper Cemetery records of South Chesterville, copied by Miriam M. Dow; Census of 1850 copied by Jessica Haskell and Georgiana Lilly; History of Coos Trail by Mrs. W. Raymond Davis; History of Centerville from historical pamphlets of the late Oliver Sewell, Esq. (by Swift, 1875); Marking of Coos Trail by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter. The book is beautifully typed, indexed, and is of real historical and genealogical value.

\* \* \*

Another project that is applicable to many localities is a "List of Direct Taxes assessed against the inhabitants of the 8th District of the State of Massachusetts, which compose the present county of York, Maine, in the year 1813, for the support of the War of 1812 under the Act of Congress." This consists of 150 pages, alphabetically arranged, and gives the name, amount of tax, and residence. The book was contributed by Benapeag Chapter of Sanford and Springvale, Maine (1940).

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Lady Knox Chapter of Rockland, Maine, Mrs. Edward Kellock Gould, State Historian, contributed volume 6 and the final installment of Soldiers of the American Revolution, "to rescue from oblivion the names of those from Knox towns who rendered service in the Army and Navy." Knox County was in Massachusetts at that time.

The territory now embraced in Knox County was a part of Lincoln County, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, during the Revolution. This book of 163 pages is indexed, or alphabetically arranged, and includes detailed records of many of the soldiers. We are indebted to the State of Maine Publicity Bureau of Portland for the outline map published on page 35.

Owing to the large number of unpublished queries on file, extra space is given to that section in this issue. The Bedford County, Virginia, Court Records, contributed by Peaks of Otter Chapter, Roanoke, Virginia, from the August number will be continued in later issues.

Many letters are received each week asking for names and addresses of former querists. None are available. Please read explanation at the beginning of query section.

\* \* \*

## Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. Queries conforming to above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published.

**I-41. (a) Nation.**—Wanted ancestry and date and place of birth, marriage, death, or other data regarding Christopher Nation, who was in Rowan and Randolph Counties, N. C., as early as 1754 and whose will is dated 1779. He had son Christopher. Want similar data for his wife, Elizabeth.

**(b) Nation.**—Wanted vital statistics and family data regarding Nations in Maryland 1684-1790. Thomas Nation, St. Marys County; Thomas Nation, Charles County; George Nation, Prince Georges County; William Nation, Kent County; George Nation, Harford County. Nina E. Nation, 907 Platte Ave., Alliance, Nebr.

**I-41. Gridley.**—Edward Gridley, born January 25, 1793, at Farmington, Connecticut, came southward at the age of 16. One of his brothers was Trueman Gridley, born March, 1792. Desire information of parentage and connection with descendants. Also, desire information about Edward's wife, Elizabeth, from Salisbury, N. C., born July 9, 1800, died in Greenville, S. C., November 6, 1857. Mrs. B. R. Littlejohn, Sherwood Circle, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

**I-41. (a) Oliver.**—Desire parentage of John Oliver, born Milford, Delaware, about 1750. Was descendant of Evan Oliver who came to America on the *Welcome*. Had sons Joseph, Martin and others. Married Elsie Wade whose parents lived at Alloways Creek, Salem County, New Jersey. Served in Revolutionary War from Juniatta or Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. Died before 1840 at Sewickley, Pennsylvania.

**(b) Wade.**—Desire parentage of Elsie Wade, wife of John Oliver of Juniatta or Mifflin County, Pa. Was she the daughter of Thomas Wade? Is known to be descendant of Wade family of Al-

loways Creek, Salem County, New Jersey. Mrs. H. D. Price, 6317 Kentucky Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**I-41. (a) Mitchell.**—Who were the parents of Mary Jane Mitchell, born about 1820 in Alabama, married William J. Sasser, born Ohio about 1818, married about 1837, in Alabama. Their children were Tolitha Cuma and William Sasser, born in Union County, Arkansas.

**(b) Ballard.**—Who were the parents of Solomon Dewberry Ballard, born North Carolina about 1818, married 1841 Elizabeth Dumas, born 1820, died February 23, 1870. Daughter of Amos Dumas, born North Carolina 1780, died Claibourne, Alabama, married 1806 Drusilla Agee, born December 22, 1787. Mrs. F. J. Fava, Box 324, Barksdale Field, Shreveport, Louisiana.

**I-41. (a) Hill-Aiken.**—James Hill (wife Ann) d. Chesterfield Co., Va., 1750, had dau. Martha who mar. — Aiken. What was his given name, who were their children, and where did they live? Was Ann Aiken, wife of Thomas Logwood (d. Bedford County, Va., 1821), their daughter?

**(b) Pathe-Read.**—Were Edward Pate (d. Bedford Co., Va., 1767) and Anthony Pate (d. Bedford Co., Va., after 1770) wife, Sarah, sons of Matthew Pate (b. Gloucester Co., Va., 1686) and Anne Reade, dau. of Francis and Elizabeth (Martiau) Reade? Mrs. George P. Parker, Bedford, Virginia.

**I-41. (a) Matteson-Le Valley.**—Wanted parentage of Thomas Matteson and his wife Eunice LeValley of Burlington, Otsego County, New York. Eunice died after 1836, buried between Freetown and McGraw, New York. Records desired of their children: Christopher LeValley (1788), Sally Ann (Burrill), Esther, Hiram, Cyrus (1800-1870), Sibyl (Conklin), Eli, Betsy (Terrill) 1806-1894, Thomas, Elias, Eunice (Cately).

**(b)**—Wanted information about Christopher LeValley of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and his children. The Rhode Island Census of 1774 gave in his household: two females under sixteen and two males under sixteen. Sons James and Richard LeValley are on record but not the daughters. Did Richard live in Lansing, Tompkins County, New York? Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, 2102 Sunnyside Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

**I-41. (a) Strange.**—John Sylvester Strange, born South Carolina, 1799, died 1855, DeWitt County, Illinois. Married Catherine Robinson 1800-1834, in Nelson County, Kentucky, May 12, 1824. Two daughters, Rachelle and Elizabeth Gray Strange. Second marriage, Miss Scott, 1839, Illinois. Six sons. Was he son of James or John Strange, Revolutionary soldiers of Richland County, South Carolina? Is he related to Virginia Stranges?

**(b) Robinson.**—John Robinson living in Nelson County, Kentucky, May 12, 1824, when daughter Catherine wed John Sylvester Strange. Want wife's name and parentage. His place of birth. Was he son of John and Lucy Smith Robinson, Orange County, Virginia, wed May 1763, or member of Spotsylvania County family? Both had sons named John in Kentucky in 1800. Mrs. John Wilbourn Hobbs, 611 Capitol Avenue, Jefferson City, Missouri.

**I-41. (a) Kerby (Kirby).**—Francis, born 1754(?), died 10-14-1831, Oxon Hill, Maryland, buried Broad Creek Church, Maryland. Want parent's names and where they lived.

**(b) Thomas Kerby (Kirby)**—wife Deborah, will dated 7-27-1725 Leonardtown, Maryland, want names of 7 children, where sons lived, whom each married, and issue. Julia K. Mattingly, 2019 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

**I-41. (a) Haynes-Bennett.**—Wm. Haynes (1754-1832), Edgecomb Co., N. C., m. 1781 Sarah Bennett, b. aft. 1766; dau. Elizabeth b. 1785, m. 1806 Frederick Bell, Jr., b. 1779 same county.

**(b) McGee, Wm.**—b. 1810 (?), Danville, Ky., d. 1855 (?), Barelett, Shelby Co., Tenn., m. 1835, Eugenia S. Bell, b. Tarboro, 1816, d. Dyersburg, Tenn., 1910, dau. of Fred'k. William's father went from Va. to Fayette Co., Ky., 1779. Want missing dates, places, all names. Mrs. Jas. Abels, 2213 Wiggins Ave., Springfield, Ill.

**I-41. Colvin.**—Wanted ancestry of James Colvin (on Colvin side) born 1800 died 1869 buried Wethersfield, Conn.; married Margaret Warren Feb. 4th, 1824, in East Hartford by Joy H. Fairchild. Children were James F., Francis or Frank, Timothy, (my grandfather) Lucinda, Warren, Margaret, George and Geo. Warren. Mrs. Edward J. Pooley, 596 Broad St., Meriden, Conn.

**I-41. (a) Barrett.**—Who were the parents of Elizabeth Ann Barrett, of Virginia, who married Samuel Lockhart of Revolutionary service?

**(b) Batte.**—Who were the parents of Lewis Batte who married Polly H. Hobbs 4/17/1808 in Greenville Co., Va.? Mrs. H. A. Alexander, Box 711, Grenada, Mississippi.

**I-41. (a) Holman-Johnson.**—Wanted place of marriage of Rachel Holman to Henry Johnson in 1763; may have been in Pennsylvania, Virginia, or North Carolina. They lived in North Carolina in 1780's, perhaps earlier, where he was Rev. soldier; moved to Tenn. about 1796; were grandparents of Cave Johnson, postmaster general in Pres. Polk's Cabinet. Rachel Holman may have been of Mass. ancestry.

**(b) Evans-Burt-Marvin.**—Data of Susanna Burt Evans, mar. before 1825, David Deming Marvin; moved about 1844 from Edgefield Dist., S. C., to Tennessee. Were there any Burt or Evans families in Connecticut, 1636-1829, who may have migrated to the Western Reserve (Ohio), thence to South Carolina? Miss Edna M. Dickey, Monticello, Ark.

**I-41. (a) Brewster-Keyes.**—Wanted father of Nathaniel Brewster born 4-11-1772, in Attleboro, Mass., and married Betsey Pullen, born 2-7-1773. The mother of Nathaniel Brewster is believed to be Lydia Fuller Brewster daughter of James Fuller.

**(b)** Wanted service record of Issacher Keyes born 1747 and died 4-19-1820, married Elizabeth Richardson in 1769 and lived in Chelmsford, Mass. Requested by Mrs. F. J. Trautwein, 105 East Boyd Street, Dixon, Illinois.

**I-41. (a) Search.**—Thomas Search, Sr. was born in Bucks Co., Pa., 1781 and died July 15, 1867, married Sarah Berle or Beryl—b 1782—died May 20, 1864, both buried at Washington's Crossing, Pa. Want parentage of both. Did either parent render service in the Revolution and in what capacity?

**(b) Chidester.**—Want parentage of Elijah Chidester, born April 18, 1784, married Rhoda Farley who was born 1785. Did Elijah's parents

(Continued on page 40)

# Parliamentary Procedure

"Zeal is very blind, or badly regulated when it encroaches upon the rights of others."  
—QUESNEL.

## "Honorary"

(Officers and Members)

OF RECENT date, many questions have come to my desk, regarding Honorary Officers, etc.—and the majority of Chapter By-laws carry a provision for Honorary Membership. And there is certainly a confused idea as to the rights and privileges and also the "duties" of an Honorary Officer.

Honorary Membership in the N. S. D. A. R. is restricted to *Real Daughters*, and until such time as we amend our National By-law, P. 8, Art. 1, Sec. 4, Chapters are not authorized to elect "Honorary Members." And, it makes no difference whether a Chapter has prescribed such a provision in its own By-laws—this provision is in conflict with the National Ruling therefore is "Null and Void."

I have suggested to many Chapters that they carry an HONOR ROLL in the back of their Year Book, and place thereon the names of members whom they wish to signify honor. This will take care of members whose service has been outstanding and to whom the Chapter feels it owes a debt of gratitude. This *Honor Roll* should be provided for in the Chapter By-laws, and if dues are not required from Members whose names are on the *Honor Roll*, this provision should be definitely prescribed in the By-laws of the Chapter also.

As to *Honorary Office* there seems to be many conflicting and confusing ideas, and I hope to straighten some of these points "of procedure" out, by giving you correct information from a Parliamentary standpoint, as well as from a standpoint of good ethics and sound logic.

### Quotes Rule

Don't attempt to pronounce one of your Chapter members "an *Honorary Regent*" until you have seen to it that this is a provision in your own Chapter By-laws. Robert says (Par. Law, P. 332): "It is doubtful whether anyone would like to accept an honorary office conferred by an assembly whose right to do so might well

be questioned if the act were not authorized by the By-laws. The By-laws should require at least a three-fourths vote to confer an honorary office or membership, since the value of such an honor depends upon the difficulty of getting it. There would be but little honor attached to an Honorary Presidency that could be conferred by a bare majority vote."

If a Member is retiring from an office she has consistently filled with credit, and the Chapter desires to specially honor this member, it is a usual procedure to elect her to the honorary office that she has so well and so ably filled. Thus a Retiring Regent would be elected an Honorary Regent or a Retiring Secretary would be elected an Honorary Secretary.

Now I want to stress the following points and make them very definitely clear for, it would seem to me, they are very important. These Honorary "Awards" are not real offices but are to be considered "Compliments" pure and simple! An "Honorary Regency" is *not* an office and should never be made one. It is merely a title. And *this title* does not conflict, in any way, with a member's holding a real office, or being assigned any duty whatsoever, the same as if she did not hold the Honorary Office. In other words—a Member in good standing who is Honorary Regent of a Chapter may be elected to office, on the Executive Board, may serve as a member of a Committee, or be elected to serve as delegate or alternate to the State or National Congress. Honorary Regents *have no right* to attend the Board meetings and other Committee meetings and take active part in them, *by virtue of their Honorary Office*. However, holding an Honorary position does not deprive one of any rights she would have if she did not hold the Honorary position.

### Election of Chapter Officers

As I have reminded you before, Chapter Officers must be elected according to our



National By-laws and no provisions are made for Honorary Chapter officers serving on the Executive Board of the Chapter. An Honorary Office is not a real Parliamentary Office, and the privilege of voting in either the Chapter or the Board of Management does not go with it. If Officers, to serve on the Executive Board of a Chapter, must be elected, *then* is it possible, or reasonable, or logical to include all past Regents (Honorary), even to the number of twelve to fifteen, to serve on the Executive Board of the Chapter with the same voting power and the same authority as is vested in the duly elected officers? In the first place, holding office does not give the right to vote—it is membership, *not office* that gives the right to vote—and an Honorary "Office" is no office at all.

Now it is my turn to ask a question: You have a very capable officer, and she has served your Chapter well—you elected her Honorary Regent, and you still need and desire her counsel and advice. Why don't you elect her as a member of your Executive Board for a limited term—as Counselor or as Director? Or even in some other working office? The fact that she has the title of Honorary Regent does not interfere, in the least, with her holding another office. She does not vacate the Honorary Office by being elected to or accepting another office in the Chapter. *Honorary Office* continues for life unless the appointment is rescinded, just as in the case of an honorary degree of a university.

### QUESTIONS

*Ques.*—Our Chapter would like to make a Past Regent, Honorary Regent of our Chapter, but the Chapter would like to have her continue to be active—could she be "Honorary" if she continued to be active, or could she be active if she were made Honorary?

*Ans.*—She certainly could continue to be active if she were made Honorary Regent.

*Ques.*—May I ask a question in regard to the position of Honorary Regent, and the honors that should be accorded? The person I speak of has been Regent two or three times and feels she has been ignored. Should her name appear on all the Chapter stationery, letter heads, announcements, etc.? If so, where is the proper place for it?

*Ans.*—No, the name of Honorary Regent should not appear on the stationery. The working Officers' names of the present regime should be on the Chapter stationery. Proper credit should be accorded the Honorary Regent by having her Honorary Position given recognition in the year book. Again I suggest that Honorary Regents *not be placed on the shelf*, but that they be given work to do, and they will not have time to feel ignored.

*Ques.*—Is it legal—or permissible or advisable for an Honorary State Regent for Life, to be elected to one of the active offices of this State?

*Ans.*—Yes, it is legal and permissible, but I certainly cannot feel that it is part of my *Parliamentary duty* to advise a state society to elect, *or not to elect*, those who have held the office of State Regent, or are now holding the office of Honorary State Regent. That is entirely up to the State Organization.

*Ques.*—Can an Ex-State Regent be presented with an Honorary State Regent's bar by a passing of a motion made at a State Meeting of our Society?

*Ans.*—If the State Society wishes to present a Past State Regent with an Honorary State Regent's Bar, she should be elected first to the Honorary Office, as it would be out of order to present her with the Bar unless she had been elected Honorary State Regent. Page 267 of R. R. O. R. explains, that provision for electing Honorary Officers should be prescribed in your Chapter By-laws.

*Ques.*—A Chapter having two Honorary State Regents as members, is now bringing out another member as candidate for the office of State Regent. Is this permissible? Isn't it true that this gives one Chapter too much power and authority?

*Ans.*—Yes, it is permissible for a Chapter to have a candidate for the office of State Regent, even though that Chapter has two (or more) Honorary State Regents on its roster. If a Chapter has a number of fine outstanding capable women among its members, and these women command the respect, *and the votes*, of the majority of the members of the State Conference and there is no law to prevent them from being elected, what can you do about it?

*Ques.*—We live in a far-distant state where the Honorary State Regent is very necessary to the State Conference, as it is impossible to have National Officers as distinguished guests. I know it is in violation of our National By-laws for Honorary State Regents to vote at State Conference but couldn't an exception be made in the far-distant states?

*Ans.*—No. There is no exception made to any National Rule or By-law, in favor of any Chapter or State Society or any outlying district. It would be a very dangerous thing indeed, for the N. S. D. A. R. would be accused—and rightly so—of discriminating *against* certain districts or states and discriminating *for*

others. In fact it would be a hard matter where to draw the line. An Honorary State Regent may be "a distinguished guest," and at the same time be elected delegate to represent her Chapter.

Now, before I close, just one more thought about these "Honorary Awards," and this opinion is given in all kindness. "The value of the compliment you wish to bestow diminishes as the number upon whom it is conferred is increased, and its value increases with the difficulty of obtaining it."

Faithfully yours,

ARLINE B. N. MOSS  
(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),  
Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.

## Genealogical Department

(Continued from page 37)

give any service in the Revolution? Please give names of Elijah's brothers, sisters, and dates connected with them. Mrs. Anna S. Hunt, 105 Union Street, Mt. Holly, N. J.

**I-41. (a) Simmons.**—Would like the connection of Johnathan Simmons, will published in 1726 in Prince Georges County, Maryland, to George Simmons, will probated Ann Arundel County, 1769.

**(b) Battee.**—Any information about the Ferdinand Batte Family, whose granddaughter married George Simmons. Mrs. George Smith, 436 East Broadway, Granville, Ohio.

**I-41. (a) Chastain.**—Rone Chastain, born June 28, 1741, long a pastor of "Buckingham Church", Buckingham County, Virginia, was married October 1, 1760, to Anna Ford, born February 24, 1739. Their son, Stephen Chastain, had a daughter, Judith, who married Benjamin Talley, born May 12, 1798. What were the dates of Judith and Stephen? Whom did Stephen marry?

**(b) Talley.**—Benjamin Talley, born May 12, 1798, died May 12, 1871, was the son of Charles Talley of Virginia. When was Charles born, where did he live, whom did he marry, who were his parents? Mrs. Floyd E. Shockey, 1243 12th Street, Douglas, Arizona.

**I-41. (a) Clark.**—Wanted the parents and grandparents of Joel Clark who was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, November 4, 1785. His mother is thought to be a Prentice.

**(b)** Is Joel Clark the son of Hosea Clark and Hannah Hoskins, baptised in the Winterbury, now Bloomfield, Connecticut, Church April 30, 1787? Want proofs. Martin S. Clark, 1816 Lincoln Avenue, San Diego, California.

**I-41. (a) Smith.**—Wanted information—Captain Thomas Smith, son of Samuel Smith, born 1744, either in Augusta or Gloucester County, Virginia. Revolutionary soldier. Student at College

of William and Mary, and charter member of "Phi Beta Kappa Society". Wife was Elizabeth Cunningham, born 1758. Also dates of their marriage and deaths, and names of their children.

**(b)** Also want information as to parentage of Captain John H. Smith of Augusta County, Virginia, or Gloucester County, Virginia, born 1776, married Elizabeth Simpkin Prewitt in 1802. He died 1830. He was a student at College of William and Mary in 1799. Mrs. Henry Reid Bright, Stanford, Kentucky.

**I-41. (a) Haines-Woolman.**—Isaac Haines, born New Jersey, April 20, 1761, died July 10, 1844, married January 15, 1788, Keziah Woolman, born June 10, 1766, died December 18, 1853. Did Isaac render any service in Revolution?

**(b) Merchant-Janes.**—William Merchant born Berkeley County, West Virginia, between 1765 and 1784, died 1829, married 1st. Clarissa (Offit) Janes, 2nd Hannah. Wanted dates and service of William if any. Natalie R. Fernold, 803 Taylor Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

**I-41. (a) Ingram.**—Want names of parents of Isaac Ingr (ah) am, who came to Virginia about the time of the Revolution. A son, Isaac, kept an Inn in Scott County, Virginia, at Spears Ferry on the Clinch River, from about 1810 to 1845. About 1845 he, with wife Sally (Spears) and nine children moved to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he soon died.

**(b)** The widow and children of Isaac Ingram moved to Missouri near St. Joseph, and later to Nodaway County. Want names of brothers and sisters of Silas and of Isaac, the father. Mrs. R. M. Threlkeld, Sr., 1811 Grande Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

**I-41. (a) Clarkson.**—Wish to exchange information with descendants of Virginia Clarksons. Am gathering data for publication.

**(b) Perry-Horton.**—Wish information on Philip Perry who married Celia Horton and moved from South Carolina into Georgia (prior to 1838) after the birth of two sons, William Horton and Ransom B. Mrs. Florence C. McCartney, 134 North Macdonald Street, Mesa, Arizona.

**I-41. Hunt.**—Wanted the maiden name of Abigail Hunt, wife of Peter Hunt who died July 5, 1759. They resided in Weymouth, Massachusetts. Miss J. Frances Lewis, 18 Rockwell Avenue, Naugatuck, Connecticut.

**I-41. (a) Ellis-Dale.**—Parentage wanted of Eleazer Ellis, born Virginia, lived in Barren County, Kentucky, and wife Jane. What was her maiden name? Had seven children, youngest was Robert Thomas, born Barren County, Kentucky, 1817, died Vernon County, Missouri, married second Mrs. Nancy Dale Waldo. Had large family. Is there Revolutionary service?

**(b) Mitchell.**—Parentage wanted of Elizabeth Mitchell, born Tennessee (probably Greene County) 1808. (We think her father was a Revolutionary soldier and wife was Martha Craig, not proven.) Said Elizabeth married March 1828 Robert Burns Craig in Tennessee, probably Greene County, died in Missouri. Mrs. A. C. Ellis, 1830 Laramie, Manhattan, Kansas.

**I-41. (a) Tower.**—Tower, Job., born September 8, 1726, married November 19, 1749, to Mary Pratt of Hingham, Massachusetts. He died about 1793. Want exact date. He is listed in the Cohasset, Massachusetts, history as "Farmer, was a Captain of a military company in active service in the Revolution". His service in the French and Indian war is dated Hingham, November 4, 1758.

**(b)** Can any one help me secure the War Record of Job Tower? Miss Winnie Farquhar, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

**I-41. (a) Arnold.**—Wanted lineage of Ruth Arnold of Lexington, Greene County, N. Y.; born 1769 died September 15, 1816; Married to James Gardner Miller, born March 15, 1771—died August 27, 1845 in Illinois. Ruth Arnold is how related to Caleb Arnold, "The Patriot" as found in Conn. Big Record page 1231, Tolland and Windham County Conn.?

**(b) Miller.**—Wanted Revolutionary Service and Birthplace of Henry Miller, born 1744 in Connecticut, died November 27, 1801. Married Elizabeth Gardner, born December 21, 1750 in Connecticut, died February 27, 1826. Miss M. Agnes Treat, 1125 Lyon Street, Hannibal, Missouri.

**I-41. (a) Taylor-Robinson.**—Wanted ancestry and Revolutionary record of Samuel Taylor, born 8-21-1804, died 10-4-1893, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Had son George Washington Taylor, born 6-7-1834, died February 1917, in Glasgow, Montana, married in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Rachel Ann Robinson or (Robison) born 3-23-1843 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, died May 1919. Her ancestors also wanted.

**(b) Jackson-Burris.**—Wanted ancestors and Revolutionary war record of Robert Jackson (Pennsylvania and Ohio) and wife Catherine Burris. Their daughter, Frances, born Mason, West Virginia, died 3-7-1937 age 71, in Denver, Colorado, married John Woods from West Virginia. His parents were Franklin Woods (in Civil War) and Miss Clouch. Their ancestors and war record also wanted. M. F. Cretney, Leadville, Colorado.

**I-41. (a) Sanborn-Chase.**—Wanted ancestors and Revolutionary record of Hannah Sanborn 1739-1831 who married 1770 Josiah Chase, a 1735-1782 Revolutionary soldier of Deerfield, New Hampshire. Their son, William Chase, 1771-1863, married 1795 Betsey Fogg, 1775-1848, Deerfield, New Hampshire. Wanted her ancestors and Revolu-

tionary record. Josiah Chase's parents were Nathan Chase, born 1704, in Massachusetts, and Judith Sawyer. Did he have Revolutionary record?

**(b) Kinter.**—Wanted ancestors and Revolutionary record of Rodolles Kinter (Kinter) and wife Margot Kinter. Their son Joseph Kinter, born 7-9-1821, married 1847, by Reverend C. Vanhorn to Mary Uliet, born 12-22-1827, Smith Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania. Her parents were Abram Uliet and Eky Uliet. Wanted their ancestors and Revolutionary record. Edna Chase Shine, 428 West 3rd Street, Leadville, Colorado.

**I-41. (a) Meeker.**—Wanted to know the military record of Nathaniel Meeker, soldier in the Revolutionary War, from Elizabethtown, New Jersey. What regiment, company, and rank? Also names of his parents.

**(b) Little.**—Wanted to know ancestry of Esther Little who married Nathaniel Meeker. They were both born in 1735. Mrs. James G. Reid, 115 Wayne Avenue, Greenville, Ohio.

**I-41. Tyrrell-Clinton.**—Wanted birth places and ancestry of Joseph Tyrrell and wife Sarah Clinton who came to Massachusetts about 1836 from Bakersfield, Vermont. They had eight children: Jessie, Joseph, George Nelson, Sheldon, Harriet, Eliza, Clara Lucinda, and Hannah. Ellie A. Sands, 103 Cheney Street, Athol, Massachusetts.

**I-41. (a) Richardson.**—Wanted information on the ancestry, and birth place of Judith Richardson who married James Dodd, Jr., at Holden, Massachusetts, February 13, 1772.

**(b) Holden.**—Wanted information on the ancestry and birth place of Rebecca Holden who married Samuel Woodbury, Jr., at Bolton, Massachusetts, October 1, 1781. Mabel D. Horgan, 103 Cheney Street, Athol, Massachusetts.

**I-41. (a) Casper.**—Wanted parentage of Catherine Casper, born 1762 Rowan County, North Carolina, married Daniel Miller, born 1759, Rev. Ohio, 1800 with children, John, Daniel, Jacob, George, Frederick, Henry, David, Elizabeth, Mary (Polly) Catherine, Susanna. Was she the daughter of Adam, Henry, John or Daniel Caspar listed in 1790 Census of Rowan County, North Carolina.

**(b) Kyle.**—Wanted parentage of Nancy Kyle, born 1789 died 1854 in Hamilton County, Ohio, wife of Jesse Hearn, born 1783, in Salisbury County, North Carolina. Hearn family and Kyles are supposed to have gone to Ohio together. Mrs. L. B. Owen, 604 Atlanta Avenue, Webster Groves, Missouri.

**I-41. Ashley.**—Wanted ancestry of Lemuel Ashley, sergeant, Captain Daniel How's Company, Colonel Samuel H. Parson's Regiment, Roxbury, February 24, 1776. Company of men from Worcester, enlisted December 5, 1775, Massachusetts Soldier and Sailor, Volume 1, page 314. In Shrewsbury and Barnard, Vermont. Married Olive Wight in Wrentham. Mrs. Franklin Rogers, 401 North River Road, Manchester, New Hampshire.

**I-41. (a) Ferris.**—Data of Hannah Ferris, born October 22, 1760, died May 27, 1867. (Greenwich, Connecticut, or Pound Ridge, New York.)

**(b) Brown-Monroe.**—Data of Emily Brown. Her mother was a Monroe. (New Canaan, Connecticut, or Pound Ridge, New York.) Mrs. Ethel Slauson Mernstein, 27 Maple Avenue, Glenbrook, Connecticut.

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# Children of the American Revolution

THE third annual conference of the West Virginia Society, Children of the American Revolution, was held at the Charleston Woman's Club, Charleston, W. Va., June 19, with Yomoka as the hostess society. The conference began at 10 A. M. with the entrance of the colorbearers, pages and distinguished guests. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. William Morrill Parker, Senior State President.

Miss Maxine Roberts, Junior Chaplain, gave the invocation, after which Mrs. Parker turned the conference over to William McKay Smith, Junior State Vice President, who gave the address of welcome to the delegates. Mr. Smith explained that he was presiding because our Junior State President, Donald H. Becker, was elected National Junior Treasurer and could not preside. Mary Hope Lilly responded. Robert Harper led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. The American's Creed was led by Rachel Lenhart. The Star Spangled Banner was led by Millicent Arrich.

Mrs. O. H. Bobbitt, Regent, John Young Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., made an address of welcome.

Miss Nona Ward and Miss Frances Ann Stephenson, both members of Yomoka Society, presented that society with a lovely silk American Flag in honor of Mrs. Samuel Stephenson. The flag was given by Mrs. J. T. Sharp and accepted on behalf of Yomoka Society by Virginia B. Johnson, Junior President.

Mrs. P. J. Stephenson, 1st Vice Regent, Kanawha Valley Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., and Mrs. T. D. Peek, Regent, William Morris Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., extended greetings. Dr. Roy Byrd Cook, Vice President, Sons of the Revolution in Charleston, also extended greetings, introducing himself as Exhibit A—a descendant of the only private who served with Washington—all the others who served with Washington were commissioned officers. Dr. Cook recounted the historical significance of the site of the conference. Virginia B. Johnson, Junior President, Yomoka Society, N. S. C. A. R., made an address of welcome stressing the duty of the children of today to serve their country as the children of 1776 did. Betty Law responded.

William Smith then presented the distinguished guests. Mrs. Louise Mosely Heaton, National President, made a short talk stressing the magazine and membership. She also said she desired to see a large delegation from West Virginia at the National Convention in Washington next April. Mr. William Berner, Junior National President, said a few words. Miss Rachel Graham, Junior National Registrar, said she wished to stress the importance of the children filling out their own application papers so they could fully realize what it meant to be a C. A. R. Miss Lola Wilson, National Senior Vice President, gave a short talk on Tamassee Mountain School. Mrs. John Francis Weinmann, National Chairman of York House Restoration, solicited dimes for the C. A. R. room in Moore House at Yorktown. She said she was looking to the hills of West Virginia for her help. Mrs. William Vaught, State Grandmother, reminded Dr. Cook that the Battle of Point Pleasant was indeed the first battle of the Revolution as Congress had accepted it.

Four charming little flower pages, Nancy Patterson Elliott, Virginia Keller, John Wallen Scales, and George E. Keller, Jr., presented dime bouquets to the distinguished guests. The dimes were to go to Moore House in Yorktown.

The Junior Recording Secretary was then instructed to call the roll, and the following societies reported: Betty Henry, 3 members; Col. Andrew Donnally, Sr., 19 members; Col. French Strother, 2 members; Fort Randolph, Senior President; Yomoka, 23 members, Sr. President, 7 guests; Kern's Fort, 17 members; Little Kanawha, 20 members, Sr. President, 18 guests; Lydia Boggs, 20 members; Old Trails, 14 members; Moundbuilders, 9 members. There were 152 members and guests registered.

Reports of Junior and Senior State Officers followed. Telegrams of regrets and greetings were read from the following: Josephine Homberg Nash, Honorary Senior State President, C. A. R.; George W. Tavenner, State President, Sons of the American Revolution; Florence Eyre Brown, National Treasurer, N. S. C. A. R.; Alice Kerr Neblett, President, New York State



Society, C. A. R.; and our own dear Aunt Helen Pouch, President General, N. S. D. A. R.

Junior Vice President William Smith then accepted nominations for the state offices. The following Junior State Officers were elected:

*President*—Harold Thorn, Little Kanawha Society

*Vice President*—Eleanor Gilmore, Old Trails Society

*Recording Secretary*—Jean Anderson, Kern's Fort Society

*Treasurer*—William Lanham, Little Kanawha Society

*Registrar*—Allen Graham, Kern's Fort Society

*Historian*—Marjorie Dawn Davis, Old Trails Society

*Librarian*—Jane McDougale, Little Kanawha Society

*Chaplain*—Ruth Abersold, Old Trails Society

Donald K. Becker, past Junior State President, was elected Honorary Junior State President.

Michael Ralston sang "Yankee Doodle," accompanied by Marjorie Dana. They were the winners of stunt night at the National Convention in Washington last April. Marjorie Dana gave a very spirited rendition on the piano of Chopin's "Ocean Etude." Millicent Arrich played and sang the beautiful "America to You", which she had composed.

The new Junior State Officers were then formally installed by William Berner, National Junior President.

The chair then declared the conference recessed for luncheon at the Woman's Club.

The afternoon session was called to order at two o'clock by Junior State President Harold Thorn. The invocation was given by Ruth Abersold, the newly elected Junior State Chaplain.

The Junior Presidents and Chairmen of State Committees all gave excellent reports showing great progress.

Mr. William Berner, National Junior President, then outlined the work for the year, stressing membership and the magazine. Mr. Berner also stressed due respect to the Stars and Stripes.

The Col. Andrew Donnally, Sr., Society of Huntington extended an invitation for

the Fourth Annual Conference next June at Huntington.

At this time Virginia B. Johnson, Junior President, Yomoka Society, presented the five dollars that the society won in the American Music Contest last April, to the state society. This money is to start a fund for the recutting of tombstones of Revolutionary Soldiers and pioneers. She made the request that the other W. Va. societies add to the fund and the sum so secured be presented to the National Society next April.

The by-laws were read, a few changes made, and were accepted by the conference. The proposed amendments were read and accepted.

Frances Wilson moved that the corresponding secretary be instructed to write notes of thanks to Bohnert's Flowers, Charleston Cut Flower Co., Diamond Ice and Coal Company, Glenn Spatz, S. S. Rich, Purity Bakery Co., and Charleston Troop, Sea Scouts of America. The motion was seconded and carried.

The C. A. R. Creed was led by Rodney Harrington and Patty Ewing led in singing the C. A. R. song. The colors were retired.

Following the mizpah benediction the chair declared the conference adjourned.

The C. A. R.'s and guests then went to the state capitol where they were most graciously received by the Honorable M. M. Neeley, Governor of West Virginia. The Governor furnished guards to show the children through the capitol and to the dome. The C. A. R.'s then returned to the Woman's Club for a delightful buffet supper and informal dance which concluded the conference.

VIRGINIA BONDURANT JOHNSON,  
*Junior State Recording Secretary.*

SARA SPENCER,  
*Senior State Recording Secretary.*

Charleston, W. Va.,

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The Vermont State Conference will be held September 17th and 18th at the Congregational Church in Wallingford. The morning session will open at 10 o'clock D. S. T.



# Junior Membership

NOËL WALKER ROBBINS, *Editor*

## Occupations and Careers of Juniors

THE Junior section of this Magazine undertook, for this issue, a survey of the occupations and professions of the entire membership of the Junior Committees of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We felt that the Senior members would not only be very interested in this information, and feel a glow of pride at the type of young women who are joining their ranks, but also that it would give renewed impetus to their efforts to bring similar girls into the fold. However, again "well-laid plans" have "gang alee" and summer heat and vacations have played havoc with correspondence and reports to the Regional Junior Chairmen Reporters. Yet we were able to get some response from some parts of the country, and, from this we have attempted to paint a cross-section picture, with the hope that this will accomplish the purpose for which it is presented.

Of course we are happy to state that by far the greater number of members of the Committees surveyed were home-makers—"house-wives", if you please, mothers, and young women preparing themselves for this greatest-of-all careers for women. These young women are contributing their part to community life through their activities in clubs, civic projects, Red Cross work, and similar fields for service and social contacts. Nor do we fear for the personnel of our country in the future when we receive such glowing accounts of the fine sons and daughters of sturdy and proved American stock growing and de-

veloping into useful citizens in the homes of these Juniors.

From five Committees in New Jersey, among a list of forty-one Juniors we find the following amazing line-up of "working women": one banker, one insurance saleswoman, thirteen secretaries, two teachers, one pianist, three singers and one singing teacher, two laboratory technicians, one social reporter for a newspaper, one assistant editor and reporter for a fashion magazine, one county music supervisor, one social investigator, one employment expert connected with employment of workers in factories, one stage and radio personality (retired), one dancing instructor, the owner of a business for selling accessories, and finally a young lady, Miss Frances Blais-



Julia H. Gibson

THE WOMAN'S JOB

dell, of the Monmouth Chapter, who is generally recognized as the foremost woman flutist in the world.

The three Committees reporting from Philadelphia, Penn., among their list of teachers, secretaries, clerical workers, dramatic and music experts, include a young girl who is taking a man's place in the Saving Fund, and two girls working with the U. G. I., one of whom is blessed with a photographic eye. Then there are: Miss Marelina McElwee, of the Germantown Chapter who is a full-fledged Barrister; two Red Cross Nurses; and from the Independence Hall Chapter Miss Mary Elizabeth Hoff, who has a Ph.D. degree, has studied dancing at the University of Mexico, and who teaches dancing, handicraft, and oc-

cupational work. At present this latter young woman has a summer job with the Psychiatrists of Sing Sing Prison, teaching three hundred women, between the ages of 15 and 30 years, dramatics, dancing, and handicraft, as well as giving older inmates occupational therapy for the maintenance of their morale.

One group, of Atchinson, Kansas, composed of sixteen girls, has a commercial artist, two secretaries, one Home Economics Supervisor and the Clerk of the Court House among its members.

From the Mid-Western Region we hear of Juniors who are teachers, private secretaries, Special Service workers, nurses, physiotherapists, dieticians, hospital supervisors, Dental assistants, Home Service workers for the Red Cross, Political workers, and newspaper women. One young woman from this Division has been called to our special attention, Miss Catherine Josslyn of Oshkosh, Wis., who has a radio program using script made up of original poems, short stories, and essays written and contributed by the school children of eight or nine surrounding communities. By so doing she encourages creative writing among the school children, and has found a limitless source of material for her program.

Five Committees in Tennessee list among their members two teachers, a secretary, the manager and part owner of a flower shop, one chemist, one horse owner and trainer, the social correspondent of a newspaper, an instructor and assistant at the University of Tennessee, an instructor in a girls' camp, office workers, and specifically, Miss Alberta Johnson who is a Doctor of Osteopathy, of Knoxville.

From four North Carolina towns the Juniors report among their ranks ten teachers, four clerical workers, three secretaries, two who work in dramatics, one Y. W. C. A. secretary, one Champion golfer, Mrs. Norman Cordon (Dean Van Landingham, to us), two artists, one Manufacturers Agent for Electrical equipment, one Doctor of Medicine, and a rising author, Mrs. Phillip Hammer of Charlotte, who is just now preparing to present her latest brainchild, "Spirit of a Democracy." We want to call the attention of the members of our Society to this book, for we understand that it will be well worth our time.

Atlanta, Georgia, modestly gives a list of the types of occupations, without giving the numbers of each. This includes teachers, government workers, statisticians, office workers, a lawyer, a commercial artist, a feature writer for a newspaper, and a social welfare worker. This Committee also deserves special mention for the four new babies they boast, one of whom, a fine son, has just come to our Fautleroy Garland, past National Junior Assembly Secretary.

We believe that it is fitting to end this scattered survey with the write-up of a very distinguished young Daughter of the American Revolution, who is known internationally, and on whom some of us might, in the future, wish to call to fill a need in some entertainment or patriotic occasion. For to her and to her other sisters in the Society, whom we have not been able to contact, we wish all the luck in the world, and promise our support and best wishes in their onward progress to success.

WALDMAN, DOROTHY JEANNETTE—Concert pianist and music teacher; born Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.; daughter of Albert William Waldman, executive of Paint Mfg. Co., and his wife, Lutie Sutherland Berry Waldman. Education: Graduate Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, Advanced Normal and Post-Graduate; studied piano with M. Marcian Thalberg, Paris, France; Dr. Edgar Stillman Kelley, Cincinnati, (Counterpoint, Canon and Fugue and Composition); I. Philipp, Paris, (Piano); Mme. Melville Lieszniewska, (Master Class); Dr. George A. Leighton, Cincinnati, Harmony, Analysis, Form; Dr. Ralph Lyford, Opera. Recipient of Gold Medal, L'École de Musique; recipient of the distinguished award of "The Gavel", the citation reading "For Outstanding Service to Humanity"; recipient of numerous musical awards and tributes from musical organizations. Member: Three Arts Clubs of Cincinnati, Paris, London; Pi Mu National Music Society, Epsilon Chapter of Georgia, (president); Woman's Board of Hillside Cottages Home for Children; Progressive Series Institute (Director); Waldman Pianists Club (Director); Rabun-Gap Nacoochee Junior Guild; Girl Scouts of America (Music Consultant); Needlework Guild of America; Daughters of the American Revolution, Atlanta Chapter, (Junior Group); American Red Cross; Georgia Council of Federated Church Women; Atlanta Council of

Church Women; Second Ponce de Leon Baptist Church, Atlanta; Honorary Life Membership in "The Mystic Circle", elected for "Distinguished service to children"; Junior American Citizenship (Official Director for the D. A. R.), Rev. Samuel Francis Smith Junior American Citizens, George Washington Junior American Citizens; Known as "Atlanta's Youngest Con-

cert Pianist"; was youngest junior 4-Minute speaker for 3rd Liberty Loan during World War. Descendant of Levi Smith, who, as Fife Major, served in the Continental Army; is the great great niece of Sophia Smith who founded Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; is a descendant of the Rev. Samuel Francis Smith who wrote "My Country 'Tis of Thee".

## Genealogical Department

(Continued from page 41)

**I-41. (a) Lockwood-Reynolds.**—Data of Hannah Lockwood, born July 19, 1783, died August 30, 1870, married June 15, 1807, George W. Reynolds, son of Captain Timothy Reynolds and Amy Knapp of Greenwich, Connecticut.

**(b) Knapp-Reynolds.**—Data of Amy Knapp, born April 25, 1743, married 1762, Captain Timothy Reynolds, Revolutionary Soldier, Greenwich, Connecticut. Mrs. Gertrude Close Dugdale, 8 Lakeside Avenue, Darien, Connecticut.

**I-41. (a) Green-Willard.**—The following Greens are found in 1870 Census of Brattleboro, Windham County, Vermont. Want information regarding any of them. Theodore P. Green, born 1810, Canada (?), Commander U. S. Navy, wife Mary M. Green, born 1812, New Hampshire. Maiden name wanted. Theodore A. Green, born 1856, Massachusetts (where); Frederick W. Green, 1859, Vermont, probably in Brattleboro; Electa Green, born 1787, Vermont; Betsy Willard, born 1794, Vermont.

**(b) Green.**—Information regarding George E. Green, born 1829, Massachusetts, Estey Organ Company, wife Helen Green, born 1823; A. K. Green, born 1831, Massachusetts, Estey Organ Company, wife Jennie Green, born 1839, New Hampshire; Lizzie Green, born 1840, Massachusetts, a teacher. Mrs. William W. Badgley, 926 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

**I-41. (a) Folkes.**—Want the parentage of William Folkes (Folks), born about 1752, married about 1771 to Martha Gilliam of Southampton County, Virginia. Wills of both William Folkes or Fulks and Martha Gilliam, recorded in Northampton County, North Carolina, names Children: James, Benjamin, Edward, Henry, Miles, Robert, William, Burwell, Mary and Martha.

**(b)** What relation was this William Folkes or Fulks to William Fowke or Fooks of Accomac County, Virginia, who married Mary Foster, September 2, 1704, and whose will is recorded at Annapolis, Maryland. Information desired for Folk Genealogy. May Folk Webb, 101 West 85th Street, New York City, N. Y.

**I-41. (a) Casselberry.**—Want ancestry of John Casselberry, born April 11, 1797; married Rebecca Casselberry, December 4, 1823; born September 25, 1790, lived in Giles County, Tennessee, and later in Alabama. Their son Odom Nathaniel Casselberry, born April 1, 1829, married Nancy Jane McClusky, 1848, and moved to Mississippi in

1855 and to Texas in 1858. Their son John Casselberry was my father.

**(b)** While residing at Glen Rose, Texas, about 1860-2, they received a visit from John Casselberry, father of Odom. The children, in order of birth, of John and Rebecca Casselberry: Eleanor, Lucretia, William W., Sarah, Odom Nathaniel, Rebecca Jane. Members of the senior Casselberry family came to Texas when Odom moved his family there and settled permanently in that section. Susie Jane Casselberry Rugel, San Marcos, Texas.

**I-41. (a) Trice.**—Full name and ancestry of Mary, wife of John Trice, married in South Carolina or Georgia about 1750; lived in Jones County, Georgia, after 1790; had sons, James, Elisha and Benjamin; daughters, Frances Moran, Tabitha Hoskins, Patty Coles, and another who married Jonathan Day, named in John Trice's will, probated in Jones County, Georgia, 1812.

**(b)** Full name and ancestry of Elizabeth, wife of James Trice, son of John above; married probably in Georgia, about 1790; will probated in Jones County, 1815, names children Zacheriah Benson Trice, Chesley Page Trice, John Patterson Trice, Mary Davis, Millie Beckham, and Polly. Mrs. J. A. Thompson, 5321 Dora Lane, Houston, Texas.

**I-41. Potter-Knight.**—David Potter, born in Massachusetts, served in Revolutionary war. Married Susan Knight of Providence, Rhode Island. Children: Elizabeth, married Jacob Leshner; Ruth, married Jethro Yard; Mary, married William Cook; Nancy, married John Patterson; Dorcas, married — Miller. Would appreciate information concerning David Potter's birth, marriage, and death. Died presumably in Monmouth County, New Jersey. Also his Revolutionary War record. Mrs. Elmer F. Rockwell, 600 South Brearly Street, Apartment 1-A, Madison, Wisconsin.

**I-41. Willett.**—Want birth, death and marriage of George Willett, and that of his father William Willett; also their Revolutionary Service. They were both of Prince George's County, Maryland. George Willett and his wife Elizabeth moved with their family from Maryland to Nelson County, Kentucky. Where can record of their Revolutionary Service be secured? Mrs. M. W. Tucker, Campbellsville, Kentucky.

**I-41. (a) Tucker-Shobe.**—James Monroe Tucker (1808-89) came from Culpeper County, Virginia, to Warren County, Kentucky, in 1827; married 1831, in Warren County, Elizabeth Shobe, daughter of Jacob Shobe (1781-1827) and Chlorah (Clorey) Stookey (1783-1857). His brother William Fountain (Fontaine) Tucker (1804-35), came before 1827. Who were their parents, grandparents, names, dates, where from and any information.

# Committee Reports

## Motion Pictures



A SCENE FROM THE 20TH CENTURY-FOX PRODUCTION "WILD GEESSE CALLING"

**T**HE following pictures are listed as suitable for type of audience indicated, and the synopsis is given to aid you in selecting your motion picture entertainment. Audience classifications are as follows: "Adults," 18 years and up; "Young People," 15 to 18 years; "Family," all ages; "Junior Matinee," suitable for a special children's showing.

### **BELLE STARR (20th Century-Fox)**

Director: Irving Cummings. Cast: Gene Tierney, Randolph Scott, Dana Andrews, John Shepperd, Louise Beavers.

A legendary story of a sheltered Southern beauty who, infuriated against injustice, becomes an amazing bandit queen in the Ozarks during the reconstruction period following the Civil War. Passionately devoted to the cause of the South she joins an outlaw band, marries its leader, and becomes the scourge of the Missouri countryside.

Possessed with the idea that she is fighting for a great cause she stops at nothing and rises to be the undisputed leader of her company. Finally convinced that the group is fighting for no cause but is merely a band of desperadoes, she gives herself up. The film is well directed, convincingly acted, and ends on a high dramatic note. Adults and Young People.

### **DIVE BOMBER (Warner Bros.)**

Director: Michael Curtiz. Cast: Errol Flynn, Fred MacMurray, Ralph Bellamy, Regis Toomey.

A dramatic story of a group of three flyers and of a surgeon who sees in flying a vast new field of medical research. Studying cases of fatigue among the pilots, the latter realizes that men have developed airplanes—particularly military planes—far beyond man's own capacity to fly them without artificial aid, and becomes one of a small group of advanced specialists whose duty it is to keep pilots in the air. The work and sacrifice of men who have made flying safer for other fighting pilots is emphasized. Filmed in Technicolor and

directed with a recognition of the seriousness of the subject matter, the production is important and timely. Adults and Young People.

### **HIGHWAY WEST (Warner Bros.)**

Director: William McGann. Cast: Brenda Marshall, Arthur Kennedy, Olympe Bradna, William Lundigan.

A fast-paced adventure drama which tells of a young bride who has married knowing nothing of her husband's past and is shocked to discover that he is a notorious bandit. Leaving him she attempts to re-establish her own life but the past returns to haunt her and her security is threatened when her husband escapes from prison and forces her to harbor him. Peace and safety come with his eventual capture. A much used story theme has been given new twists and a fresh treatment. A good cast handle their roles with assurance. Adults.

### **LIFE BEGINS FOR ANDY HARDY (MGM)**

Director: George B. Seitz. Cast: Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Fay Holden, Ann Rutherford.

This latest of the delightful Hardy Family comedies shows Andy all tangled up in "big business" as, having graduated from high school, he sets out to become a "captain of industry." The film is highly amusing but carries throughout the serious theme of the problems facing youth following graduation from high school. The story finds Andy cutting his home ties to go to New York and work for a month. At the end of this time he is to make his decision concerning his future: whether he shall continue to work or go on to college. His decision and the way he reaches it make up the plot of one of the best in this excellent series. Fine acting, sensitive direction and some enjoyable music. Family.

### **WILD GEESSE CALLING (20th Century-Fox)**

Director: John Brahm. Cast: Henry Fonda, Joan Bennett, Warren William, Ona Munson.

An action drama of the great Northwest, based on an adventure tale by Stewart Edward White. The story concerns a wandering lumberjack who meets and marries a dance hall girl and takes her with him to Alaska. Their struggles and adventures there provide the action, romance and drama which mark the production. The authentic background scenes were filmed in Alaska. The photographs of flocks of wild geese flying in typical wedge formation, taken from the air over Oregon and Utah, are noteworthy. The film is well cast, excellently acted, and the steady pace and sustained drama emphasize the fine direction of the European director, John Brahm. Adults and Young People.

### **A YANK IN THE R. A. F. (20th Century-Fox)**

Director: Henry King. Cast: Tyrone Power, Betty Grable, Reginald Gardiner, John Sutton.

This picturization—not a glorification—of the men in the R. A. F. at work and at play brings

to mind Prime Minister Churchill's famous words: "Never . . . have so many owed so much to so few!" The story is not strictly a war story, nor an aviation one, but that of a group of young men who have accepted a challenge and have pledged their lives to make the world safe for all peace-loving people. All the aerial battles are authentic and were filmed over Germany, France, and England with the full cooperation of the British Air Ministry. Highlighting the exciting action and the moving romance is the realistic reproduction of scenes from the heroic evacuation of Dunkirk. For this, actual combat films from the archives of the R. A. F. were used. Skillful direction and good characterizations make this an absorbing picture. Adults and Young People.

## **Short Subjects**

### **ARMY CHAMPIONS (MGM)**

A Pete Smith Specialty, made in cooperation with the War Department in Washington, D. C., which gives a graphic account of the way the various top units of the military force would operate in time of actual combat. Photographed in six sequences, it shows a twelve-man rifle squad deploying and attacking the "enemy"; a machine gun squad rushing into action; an anti-tank crew repulsing an "attack"; a field artillery unit shelling an "enemy outpost"; a railroad gun company in action and a coast artillery crew fighting off an "invasion" attempt. An informative subject. Adults and Young People.

### **THE TANKS ARE COMING (Warner Bros.)**

The latest in the highly commendable series of Warner Bros. preparedness shorts is this two-reel subject filmed in technicolor at Fort Knox, Kentucky, with the cooperation of the United States Army. It was produced under the auspices of the Motion Picture Committee for National Defense and depicts the streamlining of the Army in order to bring it up to the battle efficiency of the armed forces all over the world. The maneuvers are completely authentic in every detail, as officers of the Fort acted in advisory capacities during the production of the picture. George Tobias, a well known film actor who scored a recent success in "Sergeant York," is the leading player. Adults and Young People.

MRS. LEROY MONTGOMERY,  
National Chairman,  
Preview Committee.

## **Junior American Citizens Committee**

Before the Past National Chairman went out of office, she was very much impressed by the reports coming in on the number of Junior American Citizens who had taken the name of Helen Keller for their clubs. Several states had Helen Keller clubs.

The admiration for such a woman was being shared by the National Chairman as well as the boys and girls, so she took it upon herself to write Miss Keller, explain-



ing the object of the club work and expressing happiness that so many Junior American Citizens wanted to use her name.

Today is quoted the letter from Miss Keller in reply. It brings such a challenge, not only to Junior American Citizens, but to their leaders, that one cannot help but feel with her, and be inspired by her *real* vision of universal good-will. The letter follows:

"Dear Miss Greenwood:

"If you have felt an invisible presence, it is my spirit turning gratefully to you as I recall your lovely letter. It is touching to have you tell me I hold a place in so many young hearts. I shall be happier still if my little 'Helen Keller Club' friends dedicate their eyes and ears to creating happiness for the neglected and the forgotten.

"May I share a thought with you? In these days of world anguish and darkness Isaiah's prophecy quickens me—that sometime a little child shall lead the wolf and the lamb without fear. For I believe the primal simplicity and fresh emotions of childhood will at last subdue even the most turbulent spirits and spread universal good-will, making earth indeed a Kingdom of Heaven.

"With cordial greetings, I am

Sincerely yours,

April 20, 1941. (Signed) HELEN KELLER."

Junior American Citizens, one and all—here is the challenge—to dedicate your eyes and ears to creating happiness for the neglected and the forgotten.

Leaders of the J. A. C.—this is *your* challenge, too. What will you do? How will you do it, in the year ahead?

Many are the ways open today, and a rare and beautiful personality pleads with you.

Answer her with your heart as well as with your deeds. Bring to her the accepted challenge through the N. S. D. A. R. Junior American Citizens.

ELEANOR GREENWOOD,  
National Advisor, Junior  
American Citizens Committee.

### Correct Use of the Flag Committee

Greetings to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, from the Committee on Correct Use of the Flag of the United States of America.

Our President General, Mrs. Pouch, has pledged the membership of our Society to render aid and service in National Defense during the "Duration"—and with the promise of patriotic participation to our country the Stars and Stripes, our Flag of the United States of America, will have an important place—always in the lead wherever we go, whatever we do in the discharge of duty. The Committee on the

Correct Use of the Flag are the Color Bearers;—we have a great duty to perform.

We must realize that our duties are greater than ever before in the history of the Flag, and it becomes more vitally necessary for us to promote every possible effort to help educate every one to know more about the history and the correct use of the Flag of the United States of America, in order to prevent misunderstanding and possible desecration. It is possible that errors sometimes happen in the display of the Flag because of ignorance of the history of the Flag and how to display and use it correctly.

Our Committees have, in their successive terms of office, promoted splendid educational activities, but we learn, from the letters received almost daily inquiring about the correct use of the Flag that much lies before this Committee to do to further education on the history and correct use of the Flag.

It will become the duty of every Chairman having accepted appointment to cooperate to the fullest extent in the duties of the National Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag. To be a National Chairman, Vice Chairman, State or Chapter Chairman means assuming a personal obligation to help in every way possible on the Committee, and in order to educate others we must first be educated ourselves in order to give authentic information to others.

For this educational purpose, for the work of the Committee is educational—the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution publishes a number of booklets, pamphlets, the Flag Code, Flag Manual and many other informative publications. These are available at a minimum cost and may be ordered through the office of the Treasurer General. Every member should send at once for a supply of these publications for her own use—then obtain as large supplies as possible for distribution in schools, clubs, churches, organizations of local interest, and to everybody possible. As there are no funds for the free distribution of these publications, it is the part of each Chairman to work out her own plan, either personally or through activities of her Chapter.

Do not let a Chairman think that just attending the meetings of the Chapter and leading in the Salute to the Flag and the

Pledge of Allegiance constitutes the duties of a chairman. We must know the rules and what is correct or not correct in the use of the Flag. The study is deeply interesting and to be able to teach others is vitally important at this critical point in the history and affairs of the World. We as patriotic Americans of the greatest patriotic woman's society in the world are expected to know the answers to the inquiries of others who do not understand all about the Flag of the United States of America. We have a big duty to perform, Chairmen, and let us begin at once to make our programs for Chapters and urge cooperation in our efforts to make our contribution to National Defense—and "For God and Country."

It has been suggested that your National Chairman give, through the columns of the NATIONAL MAGAZINE, questions that come to her from people in all walks of life. This would give some idea of the fact that more and more seem to be getting Flag-conscious. They are actually thinking about what the Flag really means to us all. I will be glad to help in every way possible—and I think that information from this source would be very helpful. Let us each contribute a suggestion for use in the monthly Flag column.

Having been closely associated with our clubs of Junior American Citizens for

eleven consecutive years I realize the great importance of giving all possible opportunity to the child for education in every way possible. Every child loves colors—it can be taught very early that the colors red, white and blue are used in making the Flag of the United States of America. He will love it first for its colors—then as he is taught the history of the Flag it will be natural for the child to love and revere the Flag. And I wonder how many there are in our great country who really have a Flag. Have you a Flag in your home?

Members of the National Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag, I propose that we have for our major activity our slogan—

*"A Flag in Every Home"*

May we put our most sincere efforts into making this wonderful idea a reality?

Plans will be worked out as suggestions are received. Write to me upon this and anything you wish me to do for I am at your service at all times.

—"The Flag Speaks"—you and I must answer its call with all our hearts, our prayers and our patriotic service. Let us start now for a wonderful year together. We have a great patriotic duty to perform for Country and our Society.

ELIZABETH MALOTT BARNES,

*Chairman.*

### National Chairmen of National Committees

<i>Committee</i>	<i>Chairman and Address</i>
ADVANCEMENT OF AMERICAN MUSIC	Mrs. WALTER M. BERRY, Rt. 5, Box 870, Memphis, Tenn.
AMERICAN INDIANS	Mrs. LOREN EDGAR REE, 310 E. Elm St., Wichita, Kan.
AMERICANISM	Mrs. HORACE JACKSON CARY, 602 W. 27th St., Kearney, Nebraska.
APPROVED SCHOOLS	Miss HARRIET SIMONS, 301 Division St., Marshall, Mich.
CAROLINE E. HOLT SCHOLARSHIP FUND	Miss RUTH BRADLEY SHELTON, 1903 N. 49th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
CONSERVATION	Miss EMERLINE A. STREET, 259 Canby St., New Haven, Conn.
AMERICAN RED CROSS	Vice-Chairman in Charge—(Sub-committee under Conservation) Mrs. B. H. GEAGLEY, 1115 S. Genesee Drive, Lansing, Mich.
CORRECT USE OF THE FLAG	Miss ELIZABETH M. BARNES, The Kennedy-Warren, Washington, D. C.
D. A. R. GOOD CITIZENSHIP PILGRIMAGE	Mrs. JOHN T. GARDNER, R. F. D. No. 2, East Greenwich, R. I.
D. A. R. MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP	Miss HELEN M. McMACKIN, 413 N. Broadway, Salem, Ill.
D. A. R. MUSEUM	Mrs. C. EDWARD MURRAY (of Trenton, N. J.), Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
D. A. R. STUDENT LOAN FUND	Mrs. EUGENE NORFLEET DAVIS, 1005 Colonial Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia.
ELLIS ISLAND—ANGEL ISLAND	Mrs. MAURICE D. FAHRAR, 90 Hillside Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.
FILING AND LENDING BUREAU	Mrs. FLORA KNAPP DICKINSON (of New York City), Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
GENEALOGICAL RECORDS	Dr. JEAN STEPHENSON, The Conard, 13th & I Sts., Washington, D. C.
GIRL HOME MAKERS	Mrs. WILLIAM WESLEY BROTHERS, 730 N. Garfield Ave., Pocatello, Idaho.
GOOD CITIZENSHIP PILGRIMS CLUBS	Mrs. ARTHUR J. RAWN, 113 Hawthorne Street, Lewistown, Montana.
HISTORICAL RESEARCH	Mrs. FREDERICK ALFRED WALLIS (of Paris, Ky.), Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS	Mrs. ASA FOSTER HARBENBACHER, 1114 S. Sherbourne Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.
JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP	Mrs. FRANK L. HARRIS, 3601 Kinzie Ave., Racine, Wis.
MOTION PICTURE	Miss ETHEL MARTIN, 4527 30th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
NATIONAL DEFENSE THROUGH PATRIOTIC EDUCATION	Mrs. E. THOMAS BOYD, 1313 Clarkson St., Denver, Colo.
NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE	Mrs. C. A. SWANN SINGLAIM, 305 W. Braddock Road, Alexandria, Virginia.
NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP	Mrs. EDWARD W. COOCH (of Cooch's Bridge, Del.), Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
PRESS RELATIONS	Mrs. JOSEPH E. PRYOR, 196 Kent Place Blvd., Summit, N. J.
RADIO	Mrs. MYRTLE M. LEWIS, 60-90 Eighth Ave., New York City.
REAL DAUGHTERS	Mrs. J. HARRIS BAUCHMAN, 518 Magnolia Ridge, Baton Rouge, La.

## Between Your Book Ends

JOHN DOS PASSOS has put in prose a really poetic conception of the parade of men whose contribution made this great country what it is in his latest book "The Ground We Stand On."

In the word mural he has painted of men and events which adorn the pages of early American history he has been frank in his delineation of those early Americans.

He has not avoided pointing out weaknesses but he has also accorded their just due to Americans of the Revolutionary era. Mr. Dos Passos has an astounding gift of recognizing and bringing to the gaze of the reader significant but heretofore little stressed details.

As one turns the pages of this book there is at first a growing wonder that in the parade of men which includes Roger Williams, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams, Joel Barlow, Hugh Henry Brackenridge and others of that type no considerable part of the novel-like narrative of the human currents and counter currents of our early life is given over to George Washington. Gradually it is discerned in the frequent references to Washington, his accomplishments, ideals and influences that the writer has either consciously or unconsciously placed Washington as the matter of course hub of all the revolving spokes of our early democracy wheel. This matter of courseness in the treatment of Washington in writing the story of the Revolution through the medium of brilliantly etched biographical sketches of the great placed him as the motive power of service to country and dedication to the future of this land as no paragraphs or chapters could have done.

Mr. Dos Passos devotes his first chapter, "The Use of the Past," not so much to that past as to a dissertation on the lack of historical sense of many Americans, and to the manner in which we have wasted and exploited our political heritage "with the same childish lack of foresight that has wrecked our forests and eroded our farmlands and ruined the grazing on the great plains."

"Now," he continued, "that we are caught up short at the edge of a precipice, face to face with the crowded servitude

from which our fathers fled to a new world, the question is how much is left; how much of their past achievement is still part of our lives? It is not a question of what we want; it is a question of what is. Our history, the successes and failures of the men who went before us, is only alive in so far as some seeds and shoots are still stirring and growing in us today."

In speaking of the present-hour situation this writer says, "If we can counter the death-dealing illusions of Europe with practical schemes for applying the self-governing habit more fully to our disorganized social structure, to the factories, to the unions, employers' associations, chains of stores, armies that are imposed upon us by today's methods of production and destruction, then the croaking doubts will be quiet. Even if it means the reversing of the trend of our whole society in order to make it continually more self governing instead of less so, the trend will have to be reversed. The alternative is destruction.

"That the republicans of the 17th and 18th centuries succeeded in starting something mighty in the world, I don't think even the most despairing black advocate of tyranny can deny. If the first builders succeeded against great odds, why should we, who have their foundations to build on, necessarily fail?"

In speaking of Roger Williams, to whom a goodly part of the book is devoted, Mr. Dos Passos says, "If ever a man crossed the ocean bringing the seeds of a whole civilization in his head, like the culture heroes of old legends, it was the preacher, explorer, trader linguist Roger Williams." And the pages he has devoted to prove this are fraught with human interest and incidents of the men and times in England and America which shows us Roger Williams in flight from England and an exile from the Bay Colony repeatedly building against the wilderness.

The picturesque patriot poet Joel Barlow, fascinating in his travels and adventures and his domicile in Washington in post-Revolutionary days, and kindred tales, is treated vividly by Mr. Dos Passos in a biography of one of the most unique of American characters.

In this book we see a new type of Thomas Jefferson than the usual one—a Thomas Jefferson at forty, after his governorship, when he felt something of a let down, a fact this author stressed perhaps a little too much.

But he paints as glowing a picture as those of us who have visited Monticello of his dreams, his home and his family life. "The center of all that rich family life," he writes of Jefferson, "was his wife, whose health was never off of his mind when he was forced to be away from her. In September 1782 she died." He also tells of his Minister to France experiences.

The parade continues with those who marched in it including the Adamsses, Samuel and John, Abigail Adams, Anne, Queen of England, James 1st, Charles I and Charles II and George I and George III and a multitude of American worthies who made history in the days of old.

In this book we have Thomas Jefferson, who made his mark not only as the author of The Declaration of Independence but as a statesman who stood by his conviction in spite of his critics and who might well be called the father of civil liberties; Benjamin Franklin, who taught the lesson of freedom of opportunity; Roger Williams, freedom of conscience; Samuel Adams, political freedom, and Joel Barlow, internationalist.

ELISABETH E. POE.

**THE GROUND WE STAND ON**—by John Dos Passos. Published by Harcourt Brace and Company. \$3.50. 420 pages.

A Genealogical Family Register of Ten Generations from the first of the name in America, September, 1730, to the present time, April, 1940, with historical records and biographical sketches, collected and compiled from many indisputable sources: Court and Church Records, old and late Family Records, and tombstones of many states in the Union.

The contents give a very clear and concise statement of what will be found in the book of Melchor Engle the immigrant. We find deeds for land and his will. Part one deals with his eldest son Philip, and part two, George his youngest.

The pages on the origin and early history of the Engles and the country in which they lived is very interesting. Records of the Revolutionary War and Civil War and

charts, showing first five generations, are also given.

The author makes the preservation of old family and Bible records, while they are still legible and can be found, a strong point. There is much information given, that should be very helpful to all of the name and to those who have intermarried into the family.

E. B. JONES.

**THE MELCHOR ENGLE FAMILY HISTORY AND GENEALOGY 1730-1940.** Compiled, arranged, indexed and published by Winfield S. H. Engle. 805 West Spring St., Lima, Ohio.

The table of contents give the various branches of the family and their lines of descent.

Section II the family in England.

Section III, William Barksdale, emigrant from England, Thomas and Collier Barksdale of Charlotte County, Va., William Barksdale of Albemarle County, Va., Nathaniel Barksdale of Halifax County, Va., Henry Barksdale of Henry County, Va., Hickerson Barksdale of Buckingham County, Va., Daniel Barksdale of Spotsylvania County, Va., John Barksdale of Abbeville County, S. C. In addition to these the compiler has given lines of descent for Barksdale families of South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky.

The allied families include Arnold, Bacon, Collier, Crews, Downes, Edmunds, Elliott, Flourney, Gary, Michaux, Morton, Nance, Randolph, Reade, Sydnor and Woodson.

The charts are very helpful and the index has been prepared with careful thought and material easily found.

The authorities quoted are given in the text and thus each statement has reference of proof. The entire history shows the research and care bestowed upon the work and its value as an authority on the families presented. It is a most excellent book and we congratulate the compiler upon his work.

E. B. JONES.

**BARKSDALE FAMILY HISTORY AND GENEALOGY (With Collateral Lines).** Compiled by Captain John A. Barksdale. Published 1940. Printed by the William Byrd Press, Richmond, Va. Edition limited to 400 copies.

# Delaware Signers of the Oath of Allegiance

BY ELEANOR B. COOCH

Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R. and Member of the Public Archives Commission of Delaware

*(The Public Archives Commission of the State of Delaware granted the writer permission to copy for publication their alphabetical file of the signers of the Oath of Allegiance in Delaware. Grateful acknowledgement is made of this courtesy)*

THE signers of the Oath of Allegiance in Delaware cover all classes—Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Signers of the U. S. Constitution, men in military or naval service, men prominent in public life, members of the Society of Friends, some of the Jewish faith, farmers, a clock-maker, etc. They include men who because of advanced age, or other reasons unknown to us at this late date, were unable to take up arms but were identified as *with* the American Cause.

The names of three women were noted, viz: Sarah Biggs, Rachel Hill, and Mary Longfield. A possible fourth is "Marger-whett" Cook.

The eligibility rule of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is, "Any woman is eligible for membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution who is not less than eighteen years of age and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unflinching loyalty to the cause of American Independence, served as a sailor, or as a soldier or civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or in the United Colonies or States, or as a recognized patriot, or rendered material aid thereto, provided the applicant is personally acceptable to the Society." (Constitution, Article III, Section I.)

These signers of the Oath of Allegiance to their colonial State, in this case Delaware, come under the clause "*or as a recognized patriot.*" Therefore they provide eligibility to the National Society for those women who can prove their line of descent and meet the other requirements.

The Revolutionary period recognized by the National Society for military service is from April 19, 1775, to Nov. 23, 1783. The following list gives the names of some who took the Oath *after* this period. They

are included, however, to keep intact the list as it appears in the State Archives, to show that a man was living at a certain time, and for whatever other genealogical or historical value they may have.

Undoubtedly other Delawareans signed an Oath of Allegiance whose names do not appear below.

Some may have signed in another State. For example, John Hunn signed in Philadelphia, Oct. 8, 1782, and note was made "took the test in Delaware State 1778." (See "Test Laws of Penn." by Thompson Westcott, p. 26, pub. 1865.) No Delaware list thus far discovered contains Hunn's name. The Pencader Oath, containing 129 names, was found only a few years ago among some old family papers. Not long before that the Cecil Co., Md., Oaths were found in a barrel of old papers in a store room of the Court House, Elkton. This leads us to hope that other lists not now known may be brought to light.

## Key

1st name in alphabetical order is signer.  
Date given is when he signed.  
2nd name is Justice before whom he signed.  
Vouchers are so designated.  
N. C. Co. stands for New Castle Co., Delaware.  
Del. Arch. stands for Delaware Archives.

## References

Del. Arch. File 160 contains original or photostat of all known Delaware lists.  
Del. Arch. Vol. 2, pages as indicated.  
Historical Society of Delaware, Old Town Hall, Wilmington, Delaware, owns lists as indicated.  
"Battle of Cooch's Bridge" by Edward W. Cooch, pub. 1940, contains Pencader Oath, so called because most of the signers lived in or near Pencader Hundred, N. C. Co., Del.  
American Jewish Historical Society, New York City, owns list as indicated.

## A

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- Adair, John*, June 27, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
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- Adams, Thomas*, June 18, 1782, Wm. McClay, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, p. 1004.
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- Alrichs, Lucas*, Aug. 19, 1778, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., File 160.
- Alrichs, Sigfreidus*, Aug. 19, 1778, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., File 160.
- Alrichs, Peter*, Aug. 15, 1778, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc.
- Amos, George*, c. 1777, bef. John Dickinson, N. C. Co., File 160.
- Anderson, Abraham*, Feb. 22, 1777, bef. Caesar Rodney, N. C. Co., File 160.
- Anderson, Archibald*, June 9, 1778, bef. Evan Rice, N. C. Co., Vol. II, p. 995.
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- Anderson, David*, June 29, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
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*Back, John*, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Patrick Lyons, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.

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*Barrett, Charles*, Jan. 14, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.

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- Berry, William*, July 18, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Hugh Eagleson, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Biddle, John*, Aug. 19, 1778, Isaac Lewis, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 994.
- Biggs, Jonathan*, July 18, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Elijah Bartlett, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Biggs, Levi*, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Biggs, Sarah*, Feb. 22, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Archives, File 160.
- Bird, John*, Oct. 16, 1784, John James, voucher, Richard Kellem, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Bird, Richard*, July 18, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Edward Martin, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Bird, Thomas*, June 26, 1778, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 996.
- Bird, Thomas*, Nov. 18, 1782, Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 1002.
- Birgess, Matthew*, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Bishop, John*, June 9, 1778, Evan Rice, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 995.
- Bishop, John, Jr.*, Aug. 15, 1778, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Black, Ezra*, Feb. 24, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Archives, File 160.
- Black, James*, Aug. 10, 1778, Geo. Craghead, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 995.
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- Boggs, Moses*, June 16, 1778, Jas. Black, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 998.
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- Boil, Timothy*, June 29, 1778, Jas. Black, N. C. Co., Vol. 2, p. 998.
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- Boldin, Elisha*, June 29, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
- Boldin, James*, June 29, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
- Boldin, Nathan*, June 29, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
- Boles, George*, Aug. 19, 1778, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, File 160.
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- Bonine, Elias*, Aug. 1, 1778, Hugh Eagleson, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Booth, Isaac*, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Booth, John*, Nov. 17, 1778, Robt. Bryan, voucher, Joseph Isreal, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Booth, Joseph*, Aug. 19, 1778, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, File 160.
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- Boughman, Jas.*, Jan. 12, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
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- Bowen, Jesse*, June 29, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
- Bowyer, Abraham*, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Isaac Cartwright, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Boyce, Boaz*, June 26, 1778, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 996.
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- Boyd, Archibald*, Aug. 19, 1778, Robert Bryan, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, File 160.
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- Boyd, William*, June 29, 1778, James Black, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 998.
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- Boyer, James*, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Benjamin Brice, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Boyer, Thomas*, July 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, James Donohow, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Bozworth, Henry*, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Brackin, William*, June 9, 1778, Evan Rice, N. C. Co., Vol. 2, p. 995.
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- Brearley, Benjamin, Nov. 17, 1778, Robt. Bryan, voucher, Geo. Lattimer, Esq., N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Braden, James, July 1st, 1778, Geo. Latimer, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 999.
- Brian, Thomas, Jan. 14, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Brindley, James, Aug. 15, 1778, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Brinton, David, c. 1778, Geo. Evans, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 1000.
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- Brobson, James, Aug. 15, 1778, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
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- Brooks, Charles, June 30, 1778, Peter Hyatt, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 997.
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- Brooks, Timothy, Feb. 12, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Esq., Del. Archives, File 160.
- Brooks, Wm., Jan. 12, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Broom, Jacob, Aug. 15, 1778, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Broom, James, Oct. 1, 1779, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 996.
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- Broom, Thomas, Oct. 4, 1782, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 1002.
- Brothers, James, June 29, 1778, Peter Hyatt, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 997.
- Brown, Charles, Oct. 27, 1778, Jas. Black, voucher, James Miller, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 1000.
- Brown, Edmond, July 18, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Elijah Bartlett, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Brown, Israel, c. 1778, Geo. Evans, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 1000.
- Brown, Jacob, Oct. 19, 1784, John James, N. C. Co., voucher, Jasper Beason, Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Brown, James, June 20, 1778, Geo. Latimer, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 999.
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- Brown, John, June 27, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Brown, John, Aug. 7, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Brown, John, Oct. 1, 1784, Jno. James, N. C. Co., voucher, Jacob Stephenson, Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 1002.
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- Brown, Peregrin, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Jacob Caulk, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Brown, Samuel, Oct. 1, 1785, Jno. Crawford, vouchers, Thomas Hyatt, John Hyatt, N. C. Co., Vol. 2, p. 1003.
- Brown, Tho., June 29, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Bryan (?), James, Nov. 17, 1778, bef. Robt. Bryan, voucher, Jas. Garretson, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Bryan, John, June 30, 1778, Peter Hyatt, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 997.
- Bryan, Michael, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Isaac Davis, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Bryan, Robert, Aug. 19, 1778, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, File 160.
- Bryan, Thomas, Aug. 7, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Bryan, Thos., Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Isaac Davis, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Brynberg, John, Jan. 12, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Brynberg, Peter, Oct. 4, 1782, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Vol. 2, p. 1002.
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- Buckinham, William, Jr., Aug. 17, 1778, Geo. Graghead, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 997.
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- Burchard, Isaac, June 30, 1778, bef. Joshua Clayton, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 997.
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- Burchem, Abm., July 18, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Elijah Bartlett, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Burns, Nathan, June 16, 1778, Jas. Black, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 998.
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- Burrowes, Thos.*, Jan. 12, 1786, bef. Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Burrows, Isaac*, Jan. 12, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Bush, David*, Aug. 15, 1778, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Bush, David*, Jan. 14, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Butcher, Benjamin*, Oct. 1, 1785, Jno. Crawford, vouchers, Thomas Bratten and Wm. Burgess, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 1003.
- Butler, John*, Feb. 23, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Archives, File 160.
- Butz, G.* —, Jan. 14, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
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- Caffey, Wm.*, Aug. 19, 1778, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Cairns, John*, Jan. 14, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Cairns, Samuel*, June 18, 1782, Wm. McClay, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 1004.
- Caldwell, George*, Oct. 1, 1784, Robt. Bryan, vouchers, John McKinly and Joseph Jackson, N. C. Co. Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Caldwell, Niven*, June 16, 1778, Jas. Black, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 998.
- Camblin, William*, June 29, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
- Campbell, John*, Aug. 15, 1778, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Campbell, Samuel*, Aug. 10, 1778, Geo. Craghead, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 995.
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- Cann, James*, Nov. 21, 1780, Evan Rice, voucher, William McMechen, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 1001.
- Cannon, William*, Feb. 21, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Archives, File 160.
- Cantwell, Rd.*, July 31, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Abram Wynkoop, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Carle, Jacob*, Feb. 22, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Archives, File 160.
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- Carney, Timothy*, June 22, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
- Carnahan, James*, Aug. 17, 1778, Geo. Craghead, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 997.
- Carr, John*, Oct., 1780, Geo. Craghead, voucher, Lt. Robt. Montgomery and Jas. Cannon, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 1001.
- Carson, John*, Oct. 4, 1782, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 1002.
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- Carson, Walter*, June 9, 1778, Evan Rice, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 995.
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- Cartmell, Thomas, Jr.*, Sept. 26, 1785, Jno. James, voucher, Isaac Tussey, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 1003.
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- Cartwright, Jacob*, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Isaac Cartwright, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Carty, Clem*, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Carty, Wm.*, July 24, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Caskey, James*, Oct. 4, 1782, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 1002.
- Caulk, Benja.*, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Caulk, Jacob*, June 29, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Caulk, Wm.*, July 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, James Donohow, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Cazier, Jacob*, June 19, 1778, Peter Hyatt, N. C. Co., Vol. 2, p. 997.
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- Chambers, John*, Nov. 17, 1778, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Chambers, John*, Feb. 8, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Esq., Del. Archives, File 160.
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- Chance, Alexander*, Aug. 1, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Simon Robertson, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Chance, Alexander*, Sept. 21, 1779, bef. Jacob Stout, Kent County, Del. Archives, File 160.
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- Chandler, John*, Jan. 14, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Chandler, Joseph*, Jan. 12, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Chandler, Richard*, Jan. 12, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Chandler, Thos.*, Jan. 12, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Chapman, Absalom*, Feb. 24, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Archives, File 160.
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- Chick, John*, June 19, 1778, Peter Hyatt, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 997.
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- Clark, Edmond*, Feb. 18, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Esq., Del. Archives, File 160.
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- Claton, Jacob, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Abraham Weldon, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Claton, Joseph, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, Patrick Lyons, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Claton, Joseph, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Jeremiah Burch, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Clay, Slatior, Aug. 19, 1778, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, File 160.
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- Clayton, John, Jan. 14, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
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- Cleayton, William, Feb. 19, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Archives, File 160.
- Clements, Fergus, Jr., Nov. 28, 1781, Evan Rice, voucher, Samuel Crassan, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 1001.
- Closs, Henry, Oct., 1780, Geo. Craghead, voucher, David Houlahan, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 1001.
- Cloud, Adam, Mar. 17, 1781, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 1001.
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- Colegate, John, June 29, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Colesberry, Andrew G., Oct. 1, 1784, Robt. Bryan and Thos. Duff, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 1002.
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- Collins, Jeremiah, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Collins, Jno., July 18, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Edward Martin, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Collins, Thos., July 18, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Edward Martin, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
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- Commons, Arthur, Jan. 12, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Condon, William, June 26, 1778, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 996.
- Congleton, Allen, July 18, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, John Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Conner, John, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Conner, Peter, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Connoly, Michael, June 30, 1778, Joshua Clayton, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 997.
- Connum, Alexander, July 18, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, Hugh Eagleson, Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Cooch, Thos., June 29, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
- Cooch, Thomas, Jr., Nov. 17, 1778, Robt. Bryan, voucher, Capt. Morton, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Cook, Anthony, Feb. 22, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Archives, File 160.
- Cook, Gibbs, July 31, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Cook, Jonathan, Feb. 21, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Archives, File 160.
- Cook, Margerwhett, Aug. 19, 1778, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, File 160.
- Corbet, Wm., July 18, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Edward Martin, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Corbit, John, June 19, 1778, Peter Hyatt, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 997.
- Cormick, John, June 16, 1778, Jas. Black, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 998.
- Cornish, John, Feb. 22, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Archives, File 160.
- Cornish, John, July 31, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
- Cornwell, William, Aug. 1, 1778, Wm. Allfree, John Taylor, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Consil, James, Oct. 18, 1784, John James, voucher, Isaac Grubb, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Council, John, c. 1778, Geo. Evans, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 1000.
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